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The enhanced value of paper and ink, with 25 per cent advance on wages, obliges us to increase our terms of subscription.

The Guerilla War in Northwest Missouri.—The St. Joseph Herald announces that Thornton's band of guerillas has been dispersed, and that Thrailkill with his force of cut-throats has retired to the south side of the Missouri river. This is the effect of the rallying of the people of Northwest Missouri in response to the call of General Fisk. The guerillas found that their atrocities had raised a whirlwind of wrath, and that if they remained they would be utterly exterminated. They had not counted on any serious resistance from the people, but expected to have everything their own way. But the rising of the people has stopped their well-prepared campaign at the outset, and they are now fleeing for their lives. The Herald learns from prisoners recently captured in Platte and Clay counties, that, upon hearing of the force already on his track, and of those who were ready to engage in the pursuit, Thornton became alarmed, and called his men around him, frankly told them that it was impossible for him to succeed in holding the country as he expected to do, and, further, that he saw no means of effecting an escape across the river. In view of these facts he advised them all to save themselves as best they could. Many took his advice, but about one hundred and fifty of the more desperate of the clan took umbrage at Thornton's speech, hooted at and denounced him as a coward, chose Thrailkill as their leader, and with him, it is thought, have crossed the river.

During the past ten days perhaps forty of Thorton's band have been captured by the militia.

The Pacific Railroad.—The Kansas City Journal announces that the iron is laid on the Pacific Railroad from that city across Blue and Rock creek, and is now within three miles of Independence. Next week the cars will leave Kansas City, connecting with stages at Independence for Warrensburg. By the 10th instant the track will be laid fifteen miles west from Warrensburg, making but *thirty miles staging* between Kansas City and St. Louis. On the 10th day of June last there were *seventy miles* staging. Two months will have reduced the distance *forty miles*, giving the company nearly five months in which to redeem their promise of opening the road by the first of January next.

The Conspiracy—Further Revelations. The developments of the great conspiracy grow daily more complicated and bewildering. The gingerly dripping and leakings of it from Provost Marshal Sanderson's office which found their way first into the Chicago papers, two weeks ago, are now followed by a flood of revelations which make the whole matter as plain as daylight, or as dark as midnight—we do not know exactly which.

The authorities have authorized the publication of the detailed confession of Green B. Smith, of this city, Secretary of the Order of 'Sons of Liberty" in Missouri. Smith, with Charles L. Hunt, Grand Commander for Missouri, and Charles E Dunn, Deputy Grand Commander for Missouri, were arrested several weeks ago on suspicion of belonging to a treasonable organization, and confined in the Gratiot street prison. A few days ago they were released. It is said their release was the result of a full confession of their connection with the conspiracy, and a complete disclosure of its secret machinery, ritual, passwords, signs, grips, and designs. Smith's statement makes the object of the conspiracy "to aid and assist the Confederate Government, and to endeavor to restore the Union as it was prior to the rebellion"—a scheme so contradictory as to aggravate the bewilderment which the whole thing inspires. The confession further states that all members of the order were rebel sympathizers and disloyalists, engaged in sending arms and ammunition to active rebel enemies in North Missouri, conveying intelligence to the South, and pledged to rise *en masse* upon the invasion of the State by a rebel force, assassinate Federal officers, overturn the Federal authority, and expel all Union men from the State. Smith admits having purchased several hundred revolvers in this city and sent them to the interior; that members of the Order were placed as clerks in the telegraph and express offices in this city, upon all steamboats on the river, and even in the army, for the purpose of furthering the aims of the conspiracy. He states that the members were bound by a powerful oath to disregard all other oaths they might be forced to take; to uphold the principles of the Order above all things else; to slay any one who should betray its secrets; and to obey the edicts of Vallandigham, its supreme commander, and of all superior officers. One of the objects of the scheme was to assassinate President Lincoln on the plea that he is a usurper, and that to kill him is a loyal duty. The number of members of the order in St. Louis he states vaguely at 3 000 to 15 000; the number in Missouri at 40,000 to 60,000; the number in Illinois at 120,000; the number in Indiana at 90,000; and the number in Ohio at 80,000.

It is these prodigious numbers—which, in all the loyal States, would give pretty nearly, if not quite, a majority of the voters in them—that first staggered our credulity, and threw distrust over the affair; and, even now, while giving the gravest consideration to the testimony whose publication the Provost Marshal has authorized, we find it hard, very hard, to believe that there are fifteen thousand, or even three thousand, men in St. Louis traitorous enough and hardy enough to enter into a life and death conspiracy. Conspirators are not made of tender stuff. It requires hearts as stern as they are wicked to hatch disloyal plots in a city under martial law and garrisoned by an army. Are there 15,000 such men in St. Louis? Are there 60 000 in Missouri? Are there 120,000 in Illinois? 90 000 in Indiana? 80,000 in Ohio? 200,000 in New York? and a proportionate number in the other Northern States? In a word, are there a million or a million and a half oath-bound conspirators in the States we are accustomed to call loyal? The idea seems stupendous, incredible; for to accept it would be to admit the absurdity that a majority of the people were in favor of a violent overthrow of their Government, the massacre of its Executive and its most conspicuous officials, and the inconceivable humiliation of submitting to the extension of the Richmond insurgent government over the whole land. If this is the scope of the conspiracy, we candidly confess we do not know how to accept it, even though Mr. Smith should swear it till he is gray-headed. If it means secret organizations to give aid and comfort to the rebels, to ship arms and supplies from St. Louis and New York to the South, to carry on contraband trade with the enemy, to ferret out official secrets in the bureaus at Washington, and communicate them to the rebel commanders; to make contracts with rebel Generals for an exchange of arms and supplies for cotton; to burn steamboats, Government storehouses, and railroad bridges—if this is what the Great Conspiracy signifies, we believe it all; and if the names of the conspirators, together with the minute proofs of the guilt, are in possession of the authorities, we see no necessity for delaying longer the duty of selecting the most prominent and mischievous of them for signal and exemplary punishment.

St. Louis Union.

An Oil Lake in Trinidad.—The London Times says: There is in Trinidad, only a mile from the coast, a basin of ninety-nine acres, filled with asphalt, yielding seven gallons of crude oil per ton. There are also springs of asphaltic oil in the neighborhood, and large pitch banks off the shore. It is estimated that the lake is capable of producing three hundred gallons of oil, and forty or fifty gallons are considered equal to a ton of coal. The Trinidad Colonist publishes a memoir of Mr. Stollmeyer, of Port of Spain, proposing the use of this liquid fuel for ocean steam navigation, and he states that he has been, at various times for these three years, suggesting this employment of a distillate from the pitch lake of Trinidad. To oil a ship would not take above a tenth part of the time it takes to coal if pipes were employed, and the oil would take above a fourth of the space occupied by coals. He recommends that it be applied at once as an auxiliary to coal, by throwing jets over the burning mass, but contemplates eventually, upright tubular boilers, the liquid fuel to be supplied as fast as it can be converted into flame. Of course the North American oil springs are another source of supply.

An American missionary writes from India that the Hindoo women worship the statue of Lord Cornwallis with great reverence.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

LETTER FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

One Mile from Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.

Until the 27th inst., the quiet of our army remained uninterrupted except by the steady firing of our batteries, after the terrible punishment we inflicted upon the rebels on the 22d; but it appears that nothing except a fight and whipping will satisfy even this army, so often fought and so repeatedly whipped.

On the 27th the enemy charged the 4th and 23d corps, but, contrary to their wishes, found everything prepared for their reception. The pickets (Schofield's) were drawn in silently and cautiously; they fell back behind their works and permitted the rebels to march within musket range, when our men met their columns with a well directed and destructive fire. The fighting became general and continued without intermission for half an hour, when the disappointed enemy retreated in great disorder. We then opened upon their flying columns our cannon, which caused many a rebel to think, for the last time, upon his cherished rights. On that portion of the line where the 4th corps was stationed, our pickets were not withdrawn, and when the charge was made, our pickets actually forced the advancing rebels back with loss. They were completely overwhelmed on their retreat with grape and canister and lost very heavily. Our loss is trifling. In Gross's brigade, 4th corps, only two men were killed, and they lost their lives by incautiously exposing themselves above their works.

On the 28th Gen. Howard's lines, composed of three powerful corps, were gradually drawn in with the evident intention of advancing forward from their position. During the progress of this movement, cannonading was heavy and incessant. It was the purpose of the General to make a demonstration simultaneously with his forward movement, with a few picked regiments, upon the rifle-pits. The advance upon this errand was met with complete success, the enemy being driven from four lines of breastworks, and obliged to seek safety behind the immense fortifications in their rear. During this sortie every man nobly did his whole duty, as if everything depended upon the result of their experiment, and for the purpose of drawing attention from the original object of the movements. This corps, of which Gen. D. S. Stanley (formerly of the 1st division) was the commander, excelled the utmost expectations of those who had intrusted it with a movement so pregnant of happy results, and returned covered with glory and filled with honest pride. Hardee fought Hooker on the 20th, Logan on the 22d, and the probabilities are that he was engaged in the bloody fights of the 28th and 29 h. He must be almost exhausted by the present time, and his future efforts cannot be feared, but invited. I am afraid our noble army will be deprived the privilege of entering Atlanta through the prowess of their arms, for the city is in great danger of being destroyed by fire while still held by its defenders. This fate may partly be attributed to the efforts of our forces, though I doubt not accident and the inability of its inhabitants to extinguish the flames, may be considered the main cause of its destruction. On the night of the 26th, a General connected with the 23d corps selected two regiments, and advancing to within the proper distance, succeeded in burning a portion of the city. Vast volumes of smoke and flame issuing from the northeastern part of the town, soon told the result of his experiment. Some of the most splendid residences were consumed, and one of the fairest portions of their cherished stronghold succumbed to the influence of the devouring element. From this point the rebel sharpshooters were accustomed to place themselves, and to pick off our gallant officers as they passed before their view. No more will the rebel "Whitworth" send forth its swift messenger. The dastardly assassin shall cease to boast of the gallant heads he has caused to strike the earth in death. Sharpie's occupation has gone. Last night bright flames were observed from our lines, as they struck the sky above the camp of the enemy. If it please Providence to assert His power through the agency of fire, let us rejoice that, in doing so, he signally reveals His presence.

Southwest of Atlanta are high table lands, partly wooded, which may be the scene of operations when the city is abandoned, while nine miles directly south may be found Cedar Bluffs, which may prove to be the theatre of desperate battles, should we fail to get Hood in our hands before he reaches these strongholds of nature. Rumors reach us, through prisoners captured, that already are works in these places being prepared for the reception of the rebel forces, should they be obliged to give up the place they now occupy. Too much caution cannot be observed by our commander in cutting off all outlets for their egress, and when this is done the master stroke will fall upon their heads like the crack of doom. A rebel surgeon came into our lines on the 24th inst., and, in the course of conversation, informed us that a day or two before, the rebs had formed in front of us with the intention of charging the whole of our lines, but the troops positively refused to obey the order of their officers, threw down their arms, and declared they would not rush upon what they considered certain destruction. He gave a very strange story of the condition of the rebel army; declared another such punishment as that which they had received so recently would completely scatter Hood's forces and ruin their prospects forever.

J. B. BERRY.

Female Lithographers.—The following remarks of a writer in the Alexandria Magazine, of London, are worthy of consideration in this country, where the question of employment for women has become an important one:

It will interest our readers to hear that lithography affords highly profitable work to some female artists, and that a few women of less qualifications are employed in the lower branches of the art. Lithography is now being applied in such numerous ways that fresh labor is continually called into action by it; and the prospect is that it will be remunerative to a considerable extent. Women who have the talents necessary for this work should take advantage of such an opening. The chromo-lithographic process is attractive, and in sufficient demand to stimulate the greatest efforts; ladies are among the competitors for the fame and profit of producing some of the best specimens published in this country. The ordinary branches of lithography are easily attainable, and are within the reach of any who will spend a little time and money. The right mode of proceeding, for a woman, is to go to a lithographer, and obtain his services as her instructor in the mechanical part of the business. She should see the publications that treat on the subject, and thoroughly inform herself of the nature and capabilities of the art and its various applications. The materials and implements needful for this work are not costly. First, there are the stones, which vary in size and price, and then the tools, which are not numerous; about £5 will provide a sufficient stock of these matters for a beginner.

The expense of the lessons we cannot tell; in any case, they will probably be the chief outlay in the proceeding. A lady who has made some proficiency in drawing will not require the attendance of a master for any length of time. We are permitted to mention as an illustration, that a lady who engaged a first-rate lithographer as her teacher three months ago can now produce good pictures herself, and is competent to become a candidate for lithographic employment. Some prints of hers are before us that are highly creditable. Practice will enable a woman who has gone thus far to do very remunerative work, and industry and cultivated skill will conduct her to its best rewards.

Eat Bread.—One of our exchanges has an important article on the subject of eating bread, which is deserving of the attention of all who are compelled to economize in their household expenses. When beef is worth twenty-five to thirty cents per pound, potatoes two dollars a bushel, and other articles of food in proportion, it becomes important to know what possesses the most nutriment, and is at the same time the most economical. Without doubt the article is bread, as the experience of all who live to man's estate abundantly proves. It is the first and almost the only food known to childish appetites, and of which children of a larger growth seldom tire. A stronger argument in favor of bread could not be given, than natural, unsatisfied longing for it—which as the horse craves oats, shows it to be nature's main support. As to its nourishing properties, it is asserted that it contains three times as much meat as roast beef. Five hundred pounds of flour give to the body thirty pounds of the substance that makes bones, while the same quantity of bran gives one hundred and twenty pounds. This bony substance is one of the indispensable elements of the human body, and is thought to be imparted by bread in a greater degree than by any other food. As to its economy, flour is hardly ever as expensive, relatively, as meat. Even at the present time the price of one pound of meat would buy three pounds of flour or bread, and those three pounds of bread furnish as much nourishment to the eater as nine pounds of good roast beef. In dollars and cents, three pounds of bread are worth about twenty-five cents—leaving a balance of two dollars in favor of the bread.

A. Ward says: "If I am drafted, I shall resign. Deeply grateful for the unexpected honor thus conferred upon me, I shall feel compelled to resign the position in favor of some more worthy person. Modesty is what ails me. That's what keeps me under."

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

OUR ARMY BEFORE ATLANTA.

Headquarters 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 23d A. C., Near Atlanta, Ga., July 30.

In compliance with my promise to address you "once a week," I herewith transmit a brief resume of the operations of Sherman's army for the week ending to-day. Our lines have changed very little during the week. The Army of the Tennessee moved from left to right on the 27th inst., a portion having moved around and taken position on the night of the 26th inst. On the 28th instant the enemy, in full force, attacked this army in its fortifications, and was driven back with heavy slaughter. Our loss in the engagement was less than two thousand in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and captured was ten thousand. General Hood, who succeeded Gen. Joe Johnston in command of the rebel forces at Atlanta, has been very unsuccessful in every attack made upon our lines. In round numbers, he has lost nearly 30,000 since he assumed the command on the 17th instant.

It is currently rumored that Hood has been superseded by Johnston; and if this rumor be true, we will march into Atlanta in a few days without any trouble. Johnston is celebrated for the number of successful retreats he has made during this campaign. He has won the appellation of the Great Retreater. Hood's heavy losses will prove the great superiority of Johnston's retreating policy in preserving the effective strength of the army.

Our position in front of Atlanta is well chosen and strongly fortified. The capture of the Gate City is now only a matter of time. Its beauties and its formidable works are visible to the naked eye For the past ten days we have been in full view of Atlanta, but it has not yet fallen into our possession.

I noticed in the Daily Journal, of the 25th inst., two letters dated Atlanta, Ga, July 22, over the signatures of Berry and F., respectively, containing a graphic account of the capture of Atlanta and its occupation by our troops. It is eight days since those letters were written, in which a minute detail of the occupation of Atlanta was given, and yet we are not in Atlanta! The hand to hand fighting and many other incidents mentioned in those letters are without the shadow of a shade of truth for their foundation.

Since the death of the lamented Major-General McPherson there have been several changes among the high officials in the army. Major-General Howard, late of the 4th army corps, now commands the army of the Tennessee. Major-General Joe Hooker, of the 2d army corps, has been relieved of his command, and Brigadier-General Williams is his successor. Major General Stanley commands the 4th army corps. I am credibly informed that one of the divisions in the grand military division of the Mississippi was honored yesterday by the appointment of one of its Colonels to a Brigadiership. This honor fell upon Colonel J. A. Cooper, 6th Tennessee, commanding 1st brigade, 2d division, 23d army corps.

He is a faithful, patriotic, and true officer. He is an East Tennesseean, and knows the value of liberty, having been compelled to leave his home, kindred, and friends at the onset of the rebellion in order to save his life, for no other offence than that of being true and loyal to the Federal Government. He fled to Kentucky, and there organized a company, and entered the service as a Captain early in the history of the rebellion. About two years since he was promoted to a Coloneicy for meritorious conduct in the field. His honors are richly deserved, and will be worthily worn. Col. Riley, 104th Ohio, 3d division, 23d army corps, was appointed Brigadier-General yesterday. In the recent allotment of Brigadiers to the Army of the Mississippi, the 23d army corps has received two. The selections are well made, and the recipients of this distinguished honor will add new laurels to the heavy chaplet of military glory which now adorns their veteran brows.

The casualties of the 3d brigade, for the week ending to-day, are ten, viz: Thomas Adams, co. I, 14th Kentucky, left side, severe; James Plymal, co. C, 14th Ky., side, slight; Alexander Clemenger, co. G, 14th Ky., contusion, slight; W. H. Clark, co. C, 20th Ky., contusion, left shoulder, slight; Sergeant J. R. Mills, co. G, 20th Ky., foot, slight; W. F. Emerson, co. A, 20th Ky., left hip, entering the bowels, mortal, since died; John Costile, co. H, 27th Ky., right side, slight; James Doak, co. B, 50th Ohio, fracture of lower jaw, severe; Henry Griggs, co. G, 50th Ohio, right leg, severe; and Corp. John Tyce, co. G, 50th Ohio, left arm, severe.

Our army is in good health and excellent spirits. The climate is rather severe upon those who are severely wounded.

Stirring news of the utmost importance may be daily looked for from the grand army of the military division of the Mississippi. Flanking Sherman will certainly flank the enemy out of Atlanta in a few days. Our security is not in the least endangered by our close proximity to the enemy. Our intrenchments are sufficiently formidable to enable our troops to resist any attack that might be made upon them. We are perfectly safe, and fear no danger as to the final result. Another week will doubtless develop many important events in the history of this accursed rebellion.

Respectfully yours,
ONCE A WEEK.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Saturday Evening, August 6, 1864.

CALLED SESSION.

Present—All the members except President Barret and Messrs. Armstrong, Buckner, Guy, Herbert, Bennett, Knight, Spaulding and Stoll.

T. C. Tucker was chosen President *pro tem.*

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, with reasons for convening the General Council, and transmitting a requisition from Gen. Ewing for laborers to work on the fortifications around the city, which were severally read and filed; when

Mr. Orrill presented a resolution, authorizing the Mayor to advertise for and employ the requisite number of laborers for three weeks, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Barr, Brewer, Craig, Downing, Dozier, Miller, Orrill, Robinson, Rehm, Smith, Tomppert and Tucker—12.

Nays—none.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, instructing the police to ascertain and report the names of all able-bodied persons, and inform them that the city desires their services at good wages, was laid on the table.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, August 11th, 1864, at 8 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. Vaughan, Clerk.

Bishop Whately's Brain Tonic.—A hard thinker, he required compensating sleep. Man from first to last is fighting a battle with death through the tissues. These are wasted by labor, but as long as they can be fully renewed by food, the man lives and is well. Otherwise he decays and dies. So with the brain; it weakens under continued protracted labor, particularly at night. Sleep restores it to strength and fresh inclination and capacity for work. If sleep fails to do this, or if sufficient sleep be not allowed for the repose and invigorating of the brain, its powers decay, and even insanity may supervene through overwork, especially at untimely times. No one knew this better than Whately, who may be said to have slept as fast as he could. Idle people are not to take this as a justification of their sluggardism. When Whately felt fatigue from over-taxing the brain in daytime, he would close his books, and a quarter of an hour after you might have seen the following instructive spectacle.

The first occasion on which I ever saw Dr. Whately (observes a correspondent) was under curious circumstances. I accompanied my late friend, Dr. Field, to visit professionally some members of the Archbishop's household at Redesdale. The ground was covered by two feet of snow, and the thermometer was down almost to zero. Knowing the Archbishop's character for humanity, I expressed much surprise to see an old laboring man in his shirt-sleeves felling a tree "after hours" in the demesne, while a heavy shower of sleet drifted pitilessly on his wringled face. "That laborer," replied Dr. Field, "whom you think the victim of prelatical despotism is no other than the Archbishop curing himself of a headache. When his grace has been reading and writing more than ordinarily, and finds any pain or confusion about the cerebral organization, he puts both to flight by rushing out with an axe, and slashing away at some ponderous trunk. As soon as he finds himself in a profuse perspiration he gets into bed, wraps himself in Limerick blankets, falls into a sound slumber, and gets up buoyant."

Life of Whately.

Truly Sweet.—"When I am in pecuniary difficulties," said a pensive bankrupt, "my garden, my flowers, all fresh and sparkling in the morning, console my heart." "Indeed!" asked his sympathizing friend. "I should have thought they would remind you of your trouble, like your bills, they are all over dew."

In the times of hard living and hard fighting, men shrank into their graves at an age when they would now be rising into celebrity Says the Athenæum: "Our rising men, our poets, our judges, our politicians, our generals and admirals, are of sixty or seventy years' ripeness.'

Dr. Moreau, the author of a work on morbid psychology, says "genius is a disease of the nerves." Balzac says it is an intermittent fever.

The disunion in the west of Europe, says a leading English journal, "leaves to *three wicked families* on the Continent the power of massacring civilized mankind almost with impunity."

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Head'qrs 2d Brig., 2d Div., 23d A. C., One and a Half Miles from Atlanta, July 24.

As it has been "quite a spell" since I wrote you, I have concluded to send you a report of the casualties of the brigade since May 14, 1864. The brigade is commanded by Colonel W. E. Hobson, 13th Kentucky, the youngest, as well as best, Colonel in the service, and, by his gallantry at Shiloh, Huff's Ferry, and in this campaign, has won for himself an enviable reputation. The brigade is composed of the 118th O. V. I., 13th Ky. V. I., 107th Ind. V. I., 111th O. V. I., 80th Ind. V. I., and 23d Mich. V. I. The last named is on provost duty at "Corps Headquarters." The officers of the command are brave and daring, and reflect credit on their several States. Of the medical officers of the different regiments, too much could not be said. They are efficient and skilful, and better could not be found. Our Division Surgeon, J. W. Lawton, U. S. V., for his untiring energy and cleverness deserves mention, being a gentleman of some considerable acquirements, and a very pleasant executive officer.

Our guns this morning are thundering away upon the earthen walls that inclose the Gate City. The issue none of us doubt; that it may be *soon*, is "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

List of casualties in the 2d brigade, 2d division, 23d A. C., from the 14th day of May, 1864, to the 15th day of July, 1864:

Edwin E Austin, co A, 111th Ohio, wounded.
John Evens, co A, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Abner M Clark, co A, 111th Ohio, wounded.
L B J Ewing, co A, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Edward Myres, co A, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Joseph Swartz, co A, 111th Ohio, wounded.
John Scimlin, co A, 111th Ohio, wounded.
John Forver, co A, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Harvey Armitage, co A, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Isaac Baughman, co A, 111th Ohio, wounded.
C S Flowers, co A, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Richard Smith, co A, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Frank Sherman, co B, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Shepherd Beemis, co B, 111th Ohio, wounded.
H O Landen, serg co C, 111th Ohio, mor woun, died.
H A Arnold, corp co C, 111th Ohio, wounded.
D B Reynolds, co C, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Jacob Traxler, co C, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Wm Lyons, co C, 111th Ohio, wounded.
D R Kounts, co C, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Michall Stouts, co C, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Lee Cooney, co C, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Samuel Fisher, co C, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Philip Bush, co C, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Hiram Hiser, co D, 112th Ohio, wounded mortally, died.
Wm Shroon, co D, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Wesley E Dail, co D, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Asa Ferro, co D, 111th Ohio, wounded.
John Whitecre, co D, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Richard Priest, co D, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Wesley Cox, Corporal, co D, 111th Ohio, wounded.
L R Hutchison, 1st Lieut, co E, 111th Ohio, killed.
Jacob Krontz, co E, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Ezra Gibbs, co E, 111th Ohio, wounded.
H E Thomas, co E, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Frederick Kinnerlin, co E, 111th Ohio, wounded.
J H Grubb, co E, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Casper Liroff, co E, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Madison Rhode, co E, 111th Ohio, wounded.
John Mairach, co E, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Wm Keplogal, co E, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Serg't O Works, co F, 111th Ohio, killed.
Corp Geo Fields, co F, 111th Ohio, died.
Serg't S F Bice, co F, 111th Ohio, wounded.
M J Slcoe, co F, 111th Ohio, wounded.
John Ware, co F, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Ian Bickerhoof, co F, 111th Ohio, wounded.
J F Reid, co F, 111th Ohio, wounded.
W M Butler, co F, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Serg't H Sweet, co F, 111th Ohio, wounded.
J A Potts, co F, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Philip Miller, co F, 111th Ohio, wounded.
P Miller, co F, 111th Ohio, wounded.
E E Hall, co F, 111th Ohio, wounded.
W H Larabee, co F, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Dan Bear, co F, 111th Ohio, wounded.
C Musser, co F, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Serg't A F Hinline, co G, 111th Ohio, wounded.
J Greabart, co G, 111th Ohio, wounded.
B Gould, co G, 111th Ohio, wounded.
D Gamberlin, co G, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Wm Rumpp, co H, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Peter Cucher, co H, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Henry Bogan, co I, 111th Ohio, killed.
John Neusbaum, co I, 111th Ohio, wounded, missing.
Robert Yiplady, co I, 111th Ohio, wounded.
John Sheets, co I, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Oliver Goodman, co I, 111th Ohio, wounded.
John Millman, co I, 111th Ohio, wounded.
John Cary, co I, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Luvis Rehn, co I, 111th Ohio, wounded.
James Gostor, co I, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Corp G Sober, co G, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Serg J Campbell, co G, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Andrew Olds, co K, 111th Ohio, killed.
Fred Swartz, co K, 111th Ohio, mortally wounded.
Isidore Bishop, co K, 111th Ohio, mortally wounded.
Serg Geo W Griesinger, co K, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Serg G W Ross, co K, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Henry Semrad, co K, 111th Ohio, wounded.
W J Baily, co K, 111th Ohio, wounded.
P W Rose, co K, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Corp W E Smith, co K, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Serg't James M Daign, co A, 107th Ill, dead.
Serg't D J Crum, co A, 107th Ill, wounded.
Serg't Richard Cole, co A, 107th Ill, wounded.
Corp Wm M Buck, co A, 107th Ill, wounded.
Corp Thos Reves, co A, 107th Ill, wounded.
Levi C Hull, co A, 107th Ill, wounded.
Alfred J Flick, co A, 107th Ill, wounded.
Erasmus C Lewis, co A, 107th Ill, wounded.
George W Brock, co A, 107th Ill, wounded.
Burley Crawford, co A, 107th Ill, wounded.
Joseph Foster, co A, 107th Ill, wounded.
James H Haylett, co A, 107th Ill, wounded.
Cyrus Jones, co B, 107th Ill, wounded.
Edward H King, co B, 107th Ill, wounded.
Samuel Steel, co C, 107th Ill, killed.
John W Miller, co C, 107th Ill, killed.
John R Coffelt, co C, 107th Ill, killed.
Jacob Cowan, co C, 107th Ill, wounded.
Serg't John Cowan, co C, 107th Ill, wounded.
Capt Bery F Creasap, co C, 107th Ill, wounded.
Lieut George Hummel, co C, 107th Ill.
Corporal S H Piatt, co D, 107th Ill, wounded.
James Lowry, co D, 107th Ill, wounded.
Charles S Johnson, co D, 107th Ill, wounded.
Charles Dean, co E, 107th Ill, wounded.
Amos Stout, co E, 107th Ill, wounded.
John Cole, co E, 107th Ill, wounded.
Fermenius Bennett, co F, 107th Ill, wounded.
Corporal R J Swingston, co G, 107th Ill, wounded.
Corporal John Payne, co G, 107th Ill, wounded.
John D Buse, co G, 107th Ill, wounded.
G W Lewis, co G, 107th Ill, wounded.
Corporal Levi Field, co G, 107th Ill, wounded slightly.
Captain Edgar Camp, co H, 107th Ill, killed.
First Lieut S J Kidd, co H, 107th Ill, wounded.
Francis M Wildman, co H, 107th Ill, killed.
John Beles, co H, 107th Ill, wounded.
Sam'l Hibbs, co H, 107th Ill, wounded.
Wm Bogard, co H, 107th Ill, wounded.
Wm Clark, co H, 107th Ill, wounded.
Corporal Dempy M Conway, co H, 107th Ill, wounded.
Corporal Peter Maxey, co H, 107th Ill, wounded.
First Sergeant E D Sessions, co I, 107th Ill, wounded.
Sergt Robt V Cummins, co I, 107th Ill, wounded.
Jas Gessford, co I, 107th Ill, died.
James Zimmerman, co I, 107th Ill, wounded.
Wm T Hicks, co I, 107th Ill, wounded.
Andrew Turpie, co K, 107th Ill, wounded.
Franklin Coon, co K, 107th Ill, wounded.
Wm O Ward, co K, 107th Ill, wounded.
Capt Champness D Butler, co F, 13th Ky, killed.
David M Curry, co B, 13th Ky, killed.
Thos Dudgean, co C, 13th Ky, killed.
John M Hunt, co A, 13th Ky, wounded.
Edw R Bevy, co A, 13th Ky, wounded.
Aaron Martin, co G, 13th Ky, wounded.
Wm Nunn, co G, 13th Ky, wounded.
W J Parks, co K, 13th Ky, wounded.
Corp Chas A Archer, co K, 13th Ky, wounded.
Alex McVicker, co E, 13th Ky, wounded.
Wm Ort, co C, 13th Ky, wounded.
Corp Lewis A Bradshaw, co B, 13th Ky, wounded.
Thos Skaggs, co H, 13th Ky, wounded.
Fred Guyler, co F, 13th Ky, wounded.
Martin Grimes, co D, 13th Ky, wounded.
Serg Jore T Stacks, co I, 13th Ky, wounded.
John Burnes, co D, 13th Ky, wounded.
Elijah Rooy, co B, 13th Kentucky, wounded.
Corp Geo H McLeroy, co B, 13th Ky, wounded.
2d Lt Charles McCracken, co K, 13 Ky, wounded.
Capt Wallace Victor, co H, 13th Ky, wounded.
Garrel J. Williams, co H, 13th Ky, wounded.
Corp Joseph Hood, co C, 13th Ky, wounded.
Serg C C Christie, co C, 13th Ky, wounded.
Samuel Underwood, co B, 13th Ky, wounded.
Jackson Fires, co D, 13th Ky, wounded.
Joseph Ball, co D, 13th Ky, wounded.
Serg Geo Barden, co C, 13th Ky, wounded.
Geo W Parrott, co F, 13th Ky, wounded.
Holland Hedgepeth, co F, 13th Ky, wounded.
Robert Farris, co F, 13th Ky, wounded.
Andrew J Sumpter, co F, 13th Ky, wounded.
J W S Neoman, co I, 13th Ky, wounded.
Benj Burbridge, co B, 13th Ky, wounded.
O J Cabell, co B, 13th Ky, wounded.
Jas McTurner, co K, 13th Ky, wounded.
Geo McKinsey, co B, 13th Ky, wounded.
Silas M Ray, co B, 13th Ky, wounded.
Jas Lavely, co B, 80th Ind, wounded.
Wm Cochran, co D, 80th Ind, wounded.
Wm Spencer, co E, 80th Ind, wounded.
Walter Montgomery, co F, 80th Ind, wounded.
Theodore Busby, co G, 80th Ind, wounded.
John McPherren, co E, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Henry Wasson, co E, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Samuel Mann, co E, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Wm Hensted, co E, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Samuel Heglin, co E, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Uriah Fleshman, co E, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Samuel Fierce, co E, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Jas S Caspersen, co E, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Geo W Sill, co E, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Benjamin Welsh, co F, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Jacob Arnold, co E, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Patrick Sullivan, co F, 118th Ohio, wounded.
John Zimmerman, co E, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Alexander McDonald, co E, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Samuel Ravencraft, co E, 118th Ohio, missing.
Sgt Herman Alister, co F, 118th Ohio, wounded.
John Peneiton, co G, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Thomas A Wilson, co G, 118th Ohio, wounded.
M H Steelsmith, co G, 118th Illinois, wounded.
John Keitteman, co H, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Wm Shaw, co E, 118th Ohio, wounded.
N Ahrager, co H, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Samuel Leatherman, co H, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Stephen R Guthrie, co I, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Lt Wm M Begole, co A, 23d Michigan, wounded.
James Young, co B, 23d Michigan, wounded.
Andrew L Marino, co B, 23d Michigan, wounded.
Lawford M Bedsley, co B, 23d Michigan, wounded.
Lucius Preston, co D, 23d Michigan, wounded.
Wm Tucker, co D, 23d Michigan, wounded.
Daniel R Manger, co E, 23d Michigan, wounded.
Geo Biddlecomb, co E, 23d Michigan, wounded.
St Talbert Seleno, co E, 23d Michigan, wounded.
Wallace King, co E, 23d Mich, wounded.
Frank Squires, co F, 23d Mich, wounded.
A Canfield, co F, 23d Mich, wounded.
John Rowcen, co F, 23d Mich, wounded.
Wm Stirling, co G, 23d Mich, wounded.
Delos Hayes, corp co G, 23d Mich, wounded.
L H Trest, co G, 23d Mich, wounded.
Henry West, co G, 23d Mich, missing.
Alfred Derham, co H, 23d Mich, wounded.
John Rubel, co I, 23d Mich, wounded.
Ezra Woodford, co I, 23d Mich, wounded.
Caleb Richardson, corp co K, 23d Mich, wounded.
Lafayette Hathway, co K, 23d Mich, wounded.
Jay McAllester, corp co K, 23d Mich, wounded.
Thos Greer, co K, 118th Ohio, finger.
H McLeany, co G, 118th Ohio, wounded.
W Karn, co G, 118th Ohio, wounded.
Serg't E Harlow, co C, 118th Ohio, killed.
W H Mann, co C, 118th Ohio, wounded.
W McKinney, co B, 13th Ky, wounded.
D Marcum, co E, 13th Ky, wounded.
B Marcum, co A, 13th Ky, wounded.
Capt F Twyman, co E, 13th Ky, wounded.
J H Woolridge, co E, 13th Ky, wounded.
T Warren, co B, 13th Ky, wounded.
R Peed, co F, 107th Ind, wounded.
A West, co G, 107th Ind, wounded.
Serg't J M Woodruff, co B, 111th Ohio, wounded.
Serg't C Beal, co B, 111th Ohio, wounded.
John Lea, co C, 111th Ohio, wounded.
F J Merryfield, co C, 80th Ind, killed.
F M Barrett, co H, 80th Ind, killed.
E Manor, co H, 11th Ohio, wounded.
W H Mayfield, co K, 13th Ky, wounded.

Hoping to direct my next from "some nice quarters" within the city, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. MOORE, 13th Kentucky,
Chief Surgeon 2d Brigade.

Proclamation.

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning or having dogs in their possession, to confine them within their premises for the period of sixty days from this date. Any persons refusing or failing to comply with this requisition subject themselves to a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

WM. KAYE, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, July 7th, 1864.

Anzeiger copy j7 d2m

Many acres of valuable wood land in Togus and Litchfield, Me., have been run over by fires.

Bullock describes a fossil lizard 150-feet long.

List of casualties of the 2d division, 23d army corps, for three days ending July 22d, 1864:

Lieut J M Woodruff, co B, 111th Ohio, severe.
Serg't Constantine Beal, co B, 111th Ohio, severe.
W N Harvey, co D, 3d Tenn, severe.
D E Fisher, co B, 6th Tenn, severe.
Reuben Lesson, co D, 3d Tenn, severe.
Lieut W W Dunn, co A, 6th Tenn, severe.
John Lee, co C, 111th Ohio, severe.
Serg't J. T McDonald, 22d Ind bat, severe.
Frank Naples, co K, 3d Tenn, severe.
Wm Kaw, co G, 118th Ohio, severe.
R J Walker, 22d Ind bat, severe.
John Lowell, co G, 91st Ind, severe.
J L Henderson, co F, 21st Ky, severe.
Stephen Garrett, co F, 3d Tenn, severe.
R A Walker, co A, 6th Tenn, slight.
Corp W D Lee, co D, 6th Tenn, slight.
C W McKinney, co B, 13th Ky, slight.
A Johnson, co G, 6th Tenn, severe.
Corp Robt Peed, co F, 107th Ill, severe.
J C Davis, co F, 91st Ind, severe.
C H Whittaker, co B, 3d Tenn, severe.
John Dossett, co C, 3d Tenn, severe.
Joel Johnson, co H, 3d Tenn, severe.
Samuel Briggs, co H, 3d Tenn, slight.
T J Fortner, co K, 3d Tenn, severe.
A West, co G, 107th Ill, severe.
A J Heningen, co E, 6th Tenn, severe.
L Winchester, co C, 50th Ohio, mortal.
Andrew James, co C, 27th Ky, slight.
Helmes McClarry, co G, 118th Ohio, severe.
J P Hill, co K, 12'd Ind, slight.
A N Starr, co B, 27th Ky, severe.
Elihu Wilson, co B, 91st Ind, severe.
Adam Kerhn, co F, 99th Ohio, severe.
Corp H F Morrison, co F, 99th Ohio, slight.
A J. Morry, co K, 99th Ohio, slight.
Serg B A Todd, co D, 99th Ohio, slight.
Samuel Fellers, co D, 99th Ohio, slight.
J M Francis, co D, 12th Ky, severe.
Corp W C Sumpter, co H, 123d Ind, severe.
Thos Shaw, co H, 123d Ind, severe.
M Wilson, co D, 99th Ohio, severe.
Corp J F Irving, co C, 50th Ohio, severe.
J Rosenbarger, co E, 129th Ind, severe.
G Mock, co A, 129th Ind, severe.
J W Clark, co I, 129th Ind, severe.
Elisha Todd, co D, 99th Ohio, slight.
M Calwell, co A, 14th Ky, severe.
Walter Leslie, co I, 20th Ky, severe.
Geo T Cruch, co B, 14th Ky, severe.
Wm Coats, co I, 27th Ky, severe.
Jackson Marshall, co F, 14th Ky, severe.
John Humphrey, co B, 50th Ohio, amputation.
John Ranch, co A, 14th Ky, severe.
Serg't Geo Abbott, co G, 45th Ohio, severe.
B Marcum, co G, 118th Ohio, severe.
Corp J J Smiley, co F, 27th Ky, severe.
Reuben Elirns, co D, 27th Ky, slight.
H B Alexander, co C, 20th Ky, severe.
Lieut W H Cone, co D, 130th Ind, severe.
Moses Adams, co D, 130th Ind, severe.
H C Thomas, co D, 91st Ind, severe.
Capt Geo Hammers, co D, 27th Ky, amputation.
Serg't John Hardwick, co H, 14th Ky, severe.
Serg't John Collins, co F, 91st Ind, slight.
Serg't W J Johnson, co G, 14th Ky, severe.
Serg't Frank Dumon, co B, 25th Mich, severe.
Serg't Francis M Coleman, co K, 20th Ky, slight.
Corp G W Yates, co G, 24th Ky, severe.
James Artist, co E, 14th Ky, amputation.
Elines Wiseman, co E, 130th Ind, severe.
Robt Hill, co I, 130th Ind, severe.
Henry Hail, co K, 50th Ohio, amputation.
Elijah Stephens, co B, 91st Ind, severe.
Henry O'Carroll, co E, 130th Ind, slight.
Volney Giffin, co A, 6th Tenn, severe.
Henry Fawley, co E, 30th Ind, slight.
Alfus Belton, co E, 14th Ky, severe.
Corp R A Rodgers, co F, 130th Ind, severe.
W H Mann, co C, 118th O, severe.
1st Lieut John W Hale, co D, 20th Ky, severe.
Corp John N Pace, co D, 20th Ky, slight.
Elin Minor, co H, 111th O, severe.
Corp A J Twyman, co E, 13th Ky, severe.
S H Gray, co D, 31st Ill, severe.

List of killed reported to 2d Division Hospital for three days, ending July 23, 1864:

Capt John Fisher, co E, 27th Ky.
Wm Neff, co H, 27th Ky.
Thos Fitzgerald, co B, 20th Ky.
A Daugherty, co G, 20th Ky.
J F Large, co G, 14th Ky.
Louis Napoleon, co H, 50th O.
Thos Sherin, co K, 50th O.
Thos Morris, co C, 14th Ky.
Peter Peck, co I, 130th Ind.
A J Copeman, co E, 6th Tenn.
Milligan Corain, co F, 3d Tenn.
Wm Biggs, co H, 3d Tenn.

Forty-three others were wounded, but so slightly as not to require treatment in hospital, making a total of one hundred and twenty-eight wounded and twelve killed in the division. Total, one hundred and forty. Of these the 3d brigade lost eight killed and forty-two wounded. Total fifty. The 2d division, Gen. M. S. Hascall commanding, took Decatur on the 19th instant, driving the enemy over three miles. Our loss in that engagement was twelve wounded, nearly all of whom belonged to Col. Swaine's brigade, it being in the front that day. Surgeon A. M. Wilder, Medical Inspector of the 23d army corps, gave his personal attention to the wounded at the 2d division hospital. He is a brilliant operator and an industrious and efficient officer. He discharged his duties with commendable skill, untiring energy, and singular fidelity. His services are of incalculable advantage, owing to the amount of surgical labor to be performed and the limited number of surgeons present. He always gives the patient the benefit of all the relief promised by a strict adherence to the principles of conservative surgery. Surgeon J. W. Lawton, Surgeon in Chief, 2d division, 23d army corps, deserves honorable mention for the faithfulness and skill with which he discharges the laborious duties of his position. He is a skilful operator, and the wounded of his division have just cause to congratulate themselves in having so able and efficient a medical officer as he is to attend them.

Very respectfully yours,
J. C. WELCH,
Surgeon in Charge Field Hospital,
2d division, 23d army corps.

The following Kentucky troops at General Field Hospital of the Army of the Ohio, at Marietta, Georgia, were admitted since July 20, 1864:

KENTUCKY.

Levi Perkins, co B, 14th.
Lieut S Lewis, co C, 24th.
Capt Goodpaster, co I, 24th.
E Deis, co A, 24th.
F Phillips, co H, 14th.
T Ball, co G, 14th.
J Travis co G, 14th.
J W Murphy, co G, 20th.
H Brown, co E, 14th.
J Ranch, co A, 14th.
W J Johnson, co G, 14th.
Corp J W Pace, co D, 14th.
[illegible], co B, 13th,
D Pleasant, co D, 14th.
A Hash, co F, 13th.
M Pasley, co H, 14th.
Capt John Gill, co E, 24th.
Jno Gibson, co A, 24th.
J W Bridges, co I, 16th.
J G Wiseman, co H, 12th.
Lewis Jacket, co E, 14th.
J Willis, co I, 27th.
J T Smith, co F, 13th.
Wm Burchett, co H, 14th.
W Whittaker, co F, 14th.
R K Livers, co D, 27th.
J Plymale, co C, 14th.
S Easton, co F, 13th.
J French, co E, 13th.
G Cameron, co E, 14th.
F Sittial, co F, 14th.

INDIANA.

Thos Coerer, co B, 128th.
Capt Hannah, co A, 24th.
A Baker, co D, 130th.
Aaron Jesten, co B, 124th.
J M Robins, co B, 94th.
J B Fludder, co G, 129th.
Jno Starr, co K, 124th.
Chas Cochran, co D, 120th.
Capt James, co H, 29th.
Adjt O Miles, co C, 61st.
Lt R James, co G, 129th.
Capt T Adams, co C, 130th.
Serg Williams, co A, 63d.
J Edwards, co F, 124th.
Serg't Morgan co K, 124th.
Daniel Fross, co F, 128th.
A Nichols, co F, 120th.
Arthur Deta, co E, 124th.
Corp Bowles co C, 124th.
1st Lt Groendyke, co F, 124th.
Corp G W Boyd, co H, 63d.
Corp Brown, co K, 124th.
A J McKee, co B, 123d.
Alva Yeoman, co A, 128th.
Chas Yockey, co I, 120th.
Serg't Clay, co E, 129th.
D F Delrick, co B, 129th.
Isaac Woods, co B, 130th.
A Hedden, co C, 91st.
John Lutson, co F, 129th.
Sergt Hinkley, co S, 120th.
Meth Warren, co I, 129th
J H Bogent, co C, 123d.
H B Kelley, co A, 129th.
Adam Richer, co A, 129th.
Jos Sweet, co G, 130th.
F M Woods, co F, 123d.
Thos Blinks, cor co F, 123d.
Henry Wilk, co B, 129th.
Cor Montgomery, co B, 80th
Corp Kesetling, co G, 91st.
W H Ball, 22d Bat.
Jno Erm, co B, 91st.
Theo Davis, co F, 91st.
David Sloan, co F, 129th.
Jno Kettle, co B, 129th.
Jno Harris, co C, 129th.
A B Ferguson, co E, 123d.
Thos Johnson, co K, 123d.
Henry Fauley, co E, 130th.
Sam W Rice, co E, 129th.
Val Hunt, co H, 80th.
Rich Edgell, co H, 129th.
S T Cole, co G, 123d.
R Spalding co B, 80th.
J Rolston, co C, 129th.
Benj Onmole, co F, 123d.
Jas F Andrews, co D, 123d.
D Monahan, co B, 129th.
C Legerwood, co C, 91st.
Corp W Jarrett, co F, 91st.
Jacob Wood, co F, 91st
Corp Goddard, co D, 123d.
Sgt O Clapp, co C, 129th.
B F Wallace, co K, 130th.
Corp Smith, co F, 123d.
E North, co K, 123d.
J Jones, 130th
Sgt C Jones, co H, 123d.
Wm H Potter co A, 79th
John P Brooks co L 99th.
Silas Goodrich, co B, 10th.
Cary Brunnell, co B 99th.
B C Eldridge, co D, 12th
A J Herrington, co F, 9th
Cyrus Olmyer, co A, 10th.
M Carl, co H, 10th.
B H Pierce, co E, 12th.
Capt T J Anderson, 12th
D Fry, co K, 97th.
H W Wright, co B 99th.
J W Flord, co H, 70th.
E Scottie, co G, 99th.
Wm Curry, co G, 99th.
J Packwood, co G, 99th.
J Wiseman, co G, 12th.
I C ffman, co G, 97th.
E Doyle H, co E, 100th.
J Hamill, co B, 90th.
G S Walser, co F, 99th.
A Jordan, co H, 8th cav.
Serg't Dilley, co C, 100th.
John Dickinson, co F, 83d.
Jacob Woorst, co G, 83d.
W H Bernhardt, 83d.
Jonathan Nolan, co H, 83d.
Joseph Medary, co A, 83d.
Lt G W Walker, co F, 99th.
Philip Selinger, co G, 83d.
Chas B Benacks, 12th.
Frank M Shaw, co A, 12th.
Roland Merritt, co K, 99th.
Isaac Coleman, 12th.
Elisha Smith, co H, 99th.
Jno R Rhodes, co D, 120th.
John Jones, co D, 130th.
James Carter, co A, 130th.
W S Conway, co A, 124th.
H. M. McNeese, co F, 6th.
E Dallas, co C, 129th.
Geo Connell, co K, 124th.
W C Benson, co B, 123d.
Capt J Corbin, co A, 91st.
Lt T H Allen, co C, 123d.
Lt L Airidge, co E, 123d.
Adjt H Ham, co C, 129th.
L Shortridge, co K, 124th.
E Sheet, co G, 128th.
John Buse, co A, 5th cav.
Andrew McGee, co A, 124th.
T J Edwards, co G, 124th.
Jas Merands, co K, 124th.
S T Reeves, 80th.
Geo F Stewart, co A, 124th.
A W Graham, co H, 63d.
Jno Sears, co H, 124th.
J T Allison, co C, 65th.
Daniel Miller, co H, 65th
Pat Undicot, co D, 91st.
F McKinney, co B, 129th.
Josiah Campo, co E, 99th.
Leander Overbee, co F, 91st.
G Stummulot, co H, 129th.
C C Thuse, co E, 91st.
J Savage, co K, 123d.
A Gilsen, co A, 129th.
John Green, co G, 129th.
Geo Caseby, co A, 129th.
B Fringer, co C, 123d.
G Little, co B, 130th.
—— Bradshaw, co C, 123d
Jas Harris, co B, 123d.
A T Rea, co B, 91st.
O Derby, co B, 123d.
J H Luce, co C, 123d.
J C Carpenter, co H, 123d.
J Vincent, co H, 129th.
C Applebee, co B, 123d.
C Stayman, co A, 91st.
Caleb Oott, co I, 80th.
J Lancaster, co F, 123d.
Wm Ganton, co E, 129th.
J A Barris, co F, 123d
Henry O Carl, co E, 130th.
Sergt Jos Pugh, co K, 123d.
Serg F Marrifield, co C, 80th
C T Shaw, co G, 123d.
Serg Guce, co H, 130th.
Serg Barrett, co H, 129th.
Jas Thompson, co B, 91st.
A M Brown, co D, 123d.
W Gardiner, co I, 29th.
Serg Molebast, co E, 129th.
Hosp Stew Mayfield, 120th.
Jos Blank, co C, 129th.
D Rowland, co G, 129th.
T J Straman, co C, 129th.
E B James, co H, 129th.
John Moore, co B, 130th.
Corp T Reece, co B, 123d.
O C Saxton, co K, 124th.
S Draper, co D, 130th.
C W Holliday, co D, 128th.
Walter Harrison
Rod H Bart, co B, 10th.
Wm B Watson, co B, 97th.
Francis York, co G, 99th.
M Gasher, co F, 99th.
H H Eggleston, co A, 6th.
J Meeker, co C, 9th.
D. Auger, co I, 10th.
G F Gwyn, co F, 99th.
S W Armstrong, co H, 99th.
I J Howard, co I, 97th.
Wm Greenlee, co H, 70th.
E Baker, co I, 6th cav.
H Schaeffer, co G, 99th.
Corp J P Stokes, co G, 99th.
P Gagan, co G, 12th.
B A Daniels, co G, 97th.
D Coleman, co G, 99th.
D F Parker, co H, 12th.
F W Mots, co C, 12th.
T J Buckel, co H, 5th cav.
Geo M Hall, 7th bat.
J B Bleekman, co C, 12th.
D Campbell, co D, 97th.
Jno Peterson 14th.
H A Ferre, 12th.
G A Clemens, co G, 8th cav.
Jno Powell, co C, 12th cav.
D A Sweek, co C, 12th cav.
L Richmond, co B, 99th.
L Remington, co A, 83d.
D L Raboner, co E, 33d.
Chas Sodam, co C, 83d.
Jas M North, co A, 83d.

TENNESSEE.

Wm Chinliver, co G, 1st.
W D Smith, co G, 3d.
Corp Johnson, co A, 24th.
C Weaver, co E, 6th.
J W Pratt, 6th.
Martin Bardell, co F, 1st.
Wm Evans, co D, 5th.
Benjamin Dunn, co H, 4th.
S Chambers, co I, 5th.
O S Shifley, co F, 1st.
Joseph Charles, co B, 24th.
Abner Sebridge, co G, 6th.
John Goolsbee, co A, 6th.
Corp Sampson, co A, 4th.
Corp Mullens, co D, 4th.

It is claimed in Paris that eleven millions of dollars' worth of silks have been exported to this country the last year.

A person passing through a village, and observing upon a door, "Haswell, Surgeon," remarked, 'That gentleman's name would be as well without the H."

The strongest man feels the influence of woman's gentlest thoughts, as the mightiest oak quivers in the softest breeze.

Robbins, the murderer of Wood, at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, was arrested at Fort Erie, C. W., on the 30th, and has been taken back to Trumbull county for trial.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS!

EVENING DESPATCHES.

Hooker Declines a Leave of Absence.
Potomac Army to receive their Pay
Troops in the Southwest paid Soon.
Important News from the South.
Col McClurg's body reaches Dalton.
Rebel Gen. Forrest dies in Hospital.
Late Arrival from White River.
Guerillas Compelled to Keep Quiet.
St. Charles is Strongly Fortified
And Occupied by a Federal Force.
Mississippi River Unusually Quiet.
Order from the War Department.
Wallace to Command the 8th Corps.
Rebel Movement on Upper Potomac
A Feint to Reinforce General Hood
With not less than 30,000 Men.
Much Apprehension for the Result.
The Movement into Pennsylvania
Likely to be Strongly Opposed.
Fighting Continued at New Creek,
Gen Kelly again Repulses the Rebels
The Rebels Retreating in Haste.
Their Losses Reported very Heavy.
Invasion Panic Entirely Subsided.
Western Virginia Considered Safe.

Special Despatches.

Washington, August 8.

Gen. Hooker has not yet been assigned to a command. He was offered a short leave of absence, which he indignantly refused, preferring to enter at once into active service.

Warrants for $3,000,000 to pay off the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac passed the Treasury to-day. The money to pay off the troops in the Southwest will probably be ready in the course of the next two days.

Cairo, August 8.

An officer from Gen. Mower's staff, who arrived last night, reports that another officer who reached our lines at Dalton last week, having in charge the body of Col. McClurg, gives information considered positive of the death of Gen. Forrest, at Holly Springs, Miss., on Wednesday last, of hospital gangrene. I have this from such a source that I consider it highly probable that it is true.

The last arrival from White river reports an unprecedented state of tranquility now in that vicinity. The guerillas are numerous, but make no offensive demonstration on steamers going up and down for fear of the gunboats, whose commanders never fail to retaliate for any molestation they may offer.

St. Charles, so long a dangerous point for gunboats to pass, is now occupied by a Federal force, who have made it almost impregnable. At Duvall's Bluff nothing is going on. The Mississippi, from above the mouth of White river, is unusually quiet. The steamboatmen think this forbodes no good, considering that it is a calm that precedes a storm.

To the Associated Press.

War Department, Washington, July 28.

General Orders, No. 327.

By direction of the President Major-General Wallace, commanding the Middle Department, will resume command of the 8th army corps and other troops serving within the department from which he was temporarily relieved.

In General Orders No. 227, the troops of General Hunter's command are temporarily assigned to the forces under Major-General Wright. In General Orders No. 229 they are, by direction of the President, hereby relieved from such assignment.

By order of the Secretary of War.
[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

New York, August 9.

The World's Washington special says the rebel movemen's on the Upper Potomac were feints to cover sending reinforcements to Hood. It is supposed that not less than 30,000 veterans have been sent to Atlanta. Much apprehension is felt in the matter.

The Herald's Washington special says: Gen. Grant and staff have returned from the upper Potomac, and have started for City Point.

The Tribune's correspondent, from Petersburg, says the armies on the Potomac and James rivers were never in better condition, and important movements are going on from which you may soon expect news.

Baltimore, August 8.

The following despatches from Gen. Kelly, dated at Cumberland, Md., have been received by Gov. Boreman:

My force repulsed the enemy again yesterday at New creek. Gen. McCausland's and Gen. Bradley Johnson's forces attacked that post at 3 P. M.

The fight continued till long after dark. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving their killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was severe; ours not heavy; will not exceed twenty-five killed, and fifty wounded.

The garrison made a most gallant defence under command of Col. Stevenson, Col. Hayes, and Maj. Simpson.

B. F. KELLY, B. G.

New Creek, Va., August 5.

To Governor Boreman:

I have just arrived here. The enemy were effectually repulsed, and are rapidly retreating toward Moorefield. We have saved Western Virginia from a terrible scourging by the invading army of rebels and traitors.

B. F. KELLY, Brigadier-General.

Washington, Aug. 8.

The invasion panic has entirely subsided. Yesterday it was confidently believed that a battle would take place on the old Sharpsburg ground or in that neighborhood, but it is now believed, that, if the rebels had any serious intentions, they have given them up on finding how large a force was ready to contest their march into Pennsylvania.

With the recent changes in the command in Maryland, and the present disposition of our forces, it will be impossible for the rebels to get as far as the Pennsylvania line without a desperate battle, in which odds would be against them.

A heavy cavalry force, our great want heretofore, is now concentrated on the Upper Potomac; and, instead of a rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, the country will be more likely to hear of the march of a heavy Federal column down the Shenandoah Valley.

Gen. Wright's command, at last accounts, was at Boonesboro, in North Mountain Valley. The country may rest assured that this last invasion is over for the present.

'What is a Husband?"—Perhaps some of our readers will be edified by reading the following description of a husband by Eve ———, a writer in the New York Mirror:

He is the most acceptable, accessible, accommodating, accomplished, accordible, accountable, accurate, acquiescent, active, acute, admirable, adorable, advertant, affable, affectionate, agreeable, amenable, amiable, amicable, animated, amusing, attentive, beautiful, benign, blameless, calm, captivating, charitable, charming, cheerful, civil, clever, companionable, conciliating, condescending, confiding, conforming, considerate, consoling, cordial, correct, decorous, delightful, delicate, deferential, docile, endearing, entertaining, equal, estimable, exalted, exemplary, excellent, faithful, fond, forbearing, forgiving, frank, good, generous, gentlemanly, high-aimed, high-bred, high-minded, high-souled, honest, honorable, just, loving, magnanimous, manly, merciful, moderate, obliging, patient, peaceable, pleasant, polite, principled, quiet, reasonable, sensible, thoughtful, truthful, unobtrusive, unoffending, unprovoking, unruffled, unselfish, unwilled, of mortals. O! how I wish I had one!

Our advice to the ladies, in order to procure a jewel of the above description, is, be amiable, benevolent, charitable, domestic, economical, forgiving, generous, honest, industrious, judicious, kind, loving, modest, neat, obedient, pleasant, quiet, reflecting, sober, tender, urbane, virtuous, wise, exemplary, yielding, and zealous.

Bill Anderson's Atrocities.—The Randolph (Missouri) Citizen, of the 4th instant, gives the following account of Anderson's infamous operations in that vicinity the previous week:

After his raid at Shelbina, Anderson returned to some three miles south of this place, Friday last, where he spent the night. Our "little army" was on the lookout, but no demonstration was made on the town, although the bushwhackers were at one time in proximity to us. On Saturday they went to the residence of Colonel A. F. Denny, some two miles from this place. The colonel was with us in the court-house in command of the forces. Anderson being aware of this, and thinking to draw us into his trap, took the colonel's father, some 72 years of age, put a rope around his neck, and hung him until the old gentleman was nearly dead. Such an infamous act could be committed only by such a depraved villain as Bill Anderson. One of the colonel's negroes escaped to town bringing the news, which so exasperated Colonel Denny that it was with difficulty he could be restrained from rushing home almost alone to save his venerable father from the assassin.

During the afternoon the robbers left, and Judge Denny made his way to town with the rope still around his neck! Colonel Denny has since moved his family and household effects into town.

Anderson divided his forces into two or three parties, one of which, on Sunday, went to Burton's school-house, twelve miles northwest of this place, where they "captured" thirty-two young men and boys, who were attending preaching. They took these prisoners to the vicinity of Hebron Church, where they stopped, and required them to "cast lots," by telling all who would fight for the South, if forced to fight, to step forward. All except eight stepped out, when they were released. The eight Union men, Newton Harlan, George W. Harlan, Josiah Harlan, jr., Fountain Harlan, Frederick Conrad, William McDaniel, and Samuel Turner, were subjected to all sorts of indignities, such as being stripped of their clothing, &c., while two of them were whipped, four had their heads shaved, and two were made to kneel and pray, under threats of immediate execution. Two horses were taken from the party of prisoners who were then released. Four of these men have arrived at this place, and are doing militia duty.

On Sunday morning a large scouting party, under command of Major Augus Bartlett, of the 3d cavalry, M. S. M., passed through this place in search of Anderson. If the Major, who is a man of mettle, should overtake William, he will show him "foemen worthy of his steel." Major Bartlett takes no prisoners from those found in arms against the Government.

At last accounts Bill Anderson was reported in Carroll county.

A New Style of Religion.—Some one, whose head is usually "level," has written out his ideas of religion as follows:

We want a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being spiteful when the dinner is late; keeps the wife from being spiteful when the husband tracks the newly washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and the door mat; amuses the children as well as instructs them; wins as well as governs them; projects the honeymoon into the harvest moon, and makes the happy hour like the eastern fig tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that not only bears on the sinfulness of sin, but on the rascality of lying and stealing; a religion that banishes all small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from cotton bags, clay from paper, sand from sugar, chicory from coffee, beer root from vinegar, alum from bread, lard from butter, strychnine from wine, and water from milk-cans. The religion that is to advance the world will not put all the big strawberries and peaches on top, and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced bottles. The religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider forty cents returned for one hundred given according to Gospel, though it is according to law. It looks upon the man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks upon a man who promises to pay, and who fails to pay it on demand, with or without interest, as a liar.

Murder and Mystery.—In the beginning of 1861, an advertisement appeared in the London Times, which invested the picturesque valley of Brohl with a new and melancholy interest, as the scene of a tragedy which may perhaps one day form a legend with the Rhine. It was as follows:

"*Publication.*—In an almost impenetrable ravine in the declivity of Mount Rheineck, which is situated immediately on the banks of the Rhine, between Brohl and Niederbreisig (a district of the Tribunal of First Instance Coblence, Rheinish Prussia) on the 22d of last March, was found the body of some person, a female, from twenty to thirty years of age or thereabouts, concealed in a recess, covered with large stones. The period of decease cannot be precisely determined. Death was caused by a ball-shot from a gun, which traversed the breast and back. Description—height, five feet two or three inches; hair fair; teeth, sound, small, and irregularly set in the lower jaw. Dress—1. Chemise, cambric, three feet six inches long, the upper hem forming a running string, with two eyelet holes, two fine and even cords passing through; in the centre of the round breast of the chemise, and below the eyelet-holes, the initials, "A. H. 36" are embroidered in Gothic characters, in relief, half an inch long. 2. A night-gown of fine white dimity, collar turned down, 2 feet 3 inches, with white mother-of-pearl buttons; some remains of a fine material, with brown and white stripes (jaconet muslin), in the white stripe is a small winding white line, with red spots. In the vicinity of the body have been found the remnants of a petticoat, 3 feet 2 inches long; it is composed of fine white dimity, striped, the same material as the night-gown—on the upper edge, which is an inch and a half broad, with white ribbon strings, are embroidered in white letters, 2½ lines, in relief, and in large characters of the German printed alphabet, the initials "M. R. 6." The bottom hem is finished with a cord in linen thread. The fine quality of the materials, and the elegant make of all those articles indicate that the victim belonged to a rich class. In consequence of the state of putrefaction and external destruction, it is impossible to notice other marks of recognition. I request of any person who can give information concerning this unknown individual, and the circumstances of her death, to be so good as to furnish me with the particulars, else to communicate them to the nearest magistrate. The articles of dress above mentioned, together with the lower jaw, are deposited for inspection at my office.

The Crown Prosecutor-General,
(Signed) DE RODENBERG.

Coblence, 25th April, 1861.

What a story Poe could have spun out of these materials! The victim was not a resident in the neighborhood where her remains were found, or some clue to her identification would have been obtained without advertising in England. Her dress was clearly for summer wear. Probably she was on a pleasure tour. That the murderer was not led to the crime by any cause which rendered his own life a burden is proved by the care with which he hid away the evidence of his guilt. The unhappy girl was somehow an obstacle in his path, and, having effectually set her aside, he went his way to reap the fruit of his designs. Did he live to read the Times of the 25th of April, 1861, and to learn that the desert had given up its dead?

Chambers's Journal.

How to Make Ice-cream.—Ice-cream is usually considered a luxury not to be indulged in by farmers' families. It is set down as a city dish, though most of the articles used in its preparation are obtained from the country. It is not generally known that the best ice-cream can be made without a costly freezer, in any family where ice and milk are at hand. To make it, proceed thus: Take two quarts of fresh milk—if a little cream be added all the better, though ice-cream, as ordinarily made, is innocent of cream—scald the milk, stirring in three tablespoonsful of corn starch or arrow-root to give it body (these may be omitted if not at hand); stir well to keep from burning; beat up four or eight eggs, according to convenience, or as a rich dish is wanted, and pour the scalding milk on the eggs, stirring well. When cold add sugar and essence of lemon, or extract of vanilla, to suit the taste. A very little salt improves it. Pour the cooled contents into a deep tin pail or can holding say three quarts; put on the cover, and set in an ordinary wooden water pail. Pound up ice to the size of small hens' eggs and less—some of course will be quite fine—pack it in around the tin can, mixing in about one pint of either medium or fine salt. Pack this till it reaches nearly to the top of the can containing the mixture to be frozen, but be careful none enters it. Now move the tin can or pail around by means of its bail, lifting the cover occasionally to scrape off the frozen cream on the inside, so that other portions may come in contact with the freezing surface. From fifteen to twenty minutes will be sufficient, and the dish may either be served up at once or set away, without removing from the wooden pail, in a cool place for several hours, covering with flannel cloth. Try it, and see if you need hereafter forego the ice-cream because no freezer is at hand.

A man's best fortune—or his worst—is a wife.

Withdrawn.—The following paragraph appears in the Evansville Journal of Monday:

We learn that the colored troops sent to Henderson a few days ago have been withdrawn, and that region is now in full possession of the rebels. Major Taylor, who has been corresponding with the gunboats under flag of truce, has, we understand, been granted leave to visit Gen. Burbridge's headquarters, and will probably go forward to Louisville by rail this morning.

The Late Father Waldo.—"Father" Waldo, as his great age, his venerable character, and priestly office justly entitle him to be called, died on Saturday last, at the residence of his son, in Syracuse. He was born in Connecticut, in 1762, and if he had lived until September would have reached the "ripe old age" of 102 years. Very few have lived so long or so well. He was born in another century, at a time since which some of the most wonderful events of the world's history have transpired. The Great Frederick was then beginning to reap the fruit of his tremendous campaigns; the Earl of Chatham was then in the height of his extraordinary career; France was then ruled by the ancient dynasty; America was then composed of colonies, loyal to the country which had begun to make her odious "stamp acts." Father Waldo has lived to see those colonies struggle into independent life and become a Power of the first magnitude.

During his early years Pitt and Fox, and Burke and Sheridan, were making their age renowned for its transcendent oratory. While he was a young man, Washington became illustrious for all time. At the time he entered his profession, Bonaparte began his astonishing career; and when that career was ended Mr. Waldo was in the prime of manhood. During his lifetime some of the most eminent men of literature have achieved their immortality. Byron and Wadsworth, and Burns, Geethe, and Schiller, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Macauley, and all the latter writers were not named till after 1762. But, meanwhile, these great events did not fail to impress Mr. Waldo with some of their own character.

In 1778, when only sixteen, he became a soldier of the colonies, and saw hard and honorable service as such. At the age of twenty he began his preparation for a college course at Yale, which he completed in 1788; and, having thereafter studied theology, was made pastor of a Congregational Church in West Suffolk, Conn. For seventy years, the allotted term of ordinary life, has he remained a servant of the church. Having reached the period when men commonly regard their active life as ended, he retired in 1836 to Syracuse, and has since that time resided there with his son, Mr. E. B. Waldo. Yet there was no failure or even decline of his powers after his retirement at three score and ten. His body was hale and vigorous; his mind was clear and unimpaired; his feelings fresh as of old; his temperament serene, cheerful, and happifying as it ever had been.

In 1835 he was elected chaplain of the House of Representatives, and re-elected in 1857, during both of which terms he performed his duties well and ably. Since the war began he has felt and spoken for the cause of liberty as one could who helped its struggle into existence, and whose love for it has grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength. At the age of ninety-nine his earnest voice was raised for liberty and unity against treason.

His eyesight has been failing for a year or two past, and this misfortune led to the accident which eventuated in his death on Saturday. So this relict of the past century, the good man, the worthy and patriotic citizen, the faithful servant of his accepted Master, the venerable "Father" Waldo, has passed away.—*Utica Herald.*

Interesting Question—Are Missouri Guerillas Commissioned Rebels?—General Edwin Price, of Chariton county, by authority from General Fisk, visited the camps of Perkins and Holtsclaw, two prominent guerilla chieftains, a short time ago, to ascertain by what authority they are conducting operations against the Federal Government in this State, and whether their acts are authorized by the so-called Confederate Government. The mission was suggested, it is said, by the Commanding General of the Department. The object of it is evident; General Rosecrans desires to find out whether Holtsclaw, Perkins, Coon Thornton, Thrailkill, and Bill Anderson are regularly commissioned Confederates, acting under the authority of the rebel government, or simply irresponsible brigands and cut-throats acting upon their own authority. If they are commissioned Confederates, the rebel government is responsible for their barbarous atrocities—their scalping and inhuman mutilations of slain Union soldiers, and the system of theft, arson, robbery, and assassination which they call warefare. If General Rosecrans shall ascertain that these scoundrels are, as they claim to be, Confederate officers, his duty will be plain—to retaliate their atrocities upon Confederate prisoners in his charge. This will reach the case. If the rebel government, or Sterling Price, acting under the rebel government, has sent these blood-thirsty chiefs into Missouri to wage war in the name of the Confederate States, by assassinating peaceable Union men, scalping Union soldiers, and robbing indiscriminately wherever they go, a stern retaliation will be visited upon rebel captives in our possession, and the rebel Government at Richmond will be formally notified of the fact, that it may perceive how terrible a retribution it has provoked and invited upon its own men by commissioning guerillas to carry on a savage warfare in a State from which its organized forces were long since expelled.

The result of General Price's interview with the guerilla leaders has not yet been made public.—*St Louis Union.*

Monomania.—Many of us have pet foibles. Exaggerate one of these, and lo!—monomania. A famous satirist has said that every man is more or less crazy; but although this may be sarcasm, it is not untruth. There are millions of people in the world who are sane upon all subjects, otherwise it would indeed be "a mad world, my masters." Enthusiasm is not insanity, although some unimpressible persons, whose veins seem to have been injected with ice, are pleased to say so. The patriots of '76 were enthusiasts, but they were not monomaniacs. The methodical men in scarlet, who deemed they could crush them on mathematical principles, had not much enthusiasm, but if there was hallucination on either side, it was certainly on theirs. The freaks of monomaniacs would sometimes be very amusing if we did not know that they were the manifestations of cerebral disease. Some years ago we were acquainted with a gentleman who firmly believed that he weighed only two ounces. He never left the house when there was any wind stirring, lest he should be blown away. If a breeze sprang up while he was out, he would cling to any coign of vantage within his reach, and bawl lustily for somebody to come and take him home. Yet upon every subject except his own gravity he was entirely sane. A highly intelligent lady, who died a few years ago in this city, was a monomaniac as regarded glass and china. The sight of a tumbler or a tea-cup would throw her into convulsions. Some thirty years ago a citizen of Philadelphia, a man of wealth and considerable eminence, fancied himself a married woman and the mother of a family. This singular notion was humored by his medical attendants, and in the end he recovered, and lived to crack jokes over his delusion. Some of our elderly readers will doubtless remember Mr. Edward Postlethwayt Page, long a resident of New York, who from a profound mathematician and geometrician became a persistent enemy to exact science, maintaining that the earth was as flat as a pancake, and that he had been to the edge of it, and gazed thence into the fathomless abyss. Poor fellow! he died insisting on the truth of his theory. Nobody has yet been able to explain monomania. The phrenologists say that a single "organ" of the brain may be diseased while all the other organs are healthy, and this doctrine would be plausible enough if the brain were like the body, various portions of which act independently of each other. But the cerebral mass is said by physiologists to be a unit so far as its mechanical action is concerned, and if so, the theory that one part of it may produce healthy ideas, while another can only eliminate moonstruck madness, will not hold water. The truth is we none of us know anything about it.

General Dix is the oldest employed General now prominently before the public. He was born in New Hampshire in 1798; Hunter was born in Washington in 1802; McClernand in Kentucky in 1812; Meade in Spain, of American parents, in 1816; Canby in Kentucky in 1817; Butler in New Hampshire in 1818; Hooker in Massachusetts in 1819; Sherman in Ohio in 1819; Grant in Ohio in 1822; Franklin in Pennsylvania in 1823; Hancock in the same State in 1824; Burnside in Indiana in 1824; Sigel in Germany in 1824, and Slocum in New York in 1827.

L. B. GRIGSBY, Late Col. 24th Ky. V. Inf'y. | J. F. ROBINSON, Jr., Late Q. M. General of Ky.

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☞The general position of our army before Atlanta, and the location of many of the Kentucky regiments attached to it, cannot fail to be subjects of deep interest to our readers, and from the graphic letters of correspondents and the already written history of the war, we think we have arrived at a pretty correct idea of both. First, as to the position of the army. A few days since it stretched with its right near the Western and Macon Railroad, and curved around the city, across the Atlanta Railroad, between the city and the Chattahoochie river, to near the railroad leading to Decatur, on the east of the place. The line is thus in shape of a crescent on three sides of Atlanta, and its average distance from the city is about two and a half miles. General Howard, with the lamented McPherson's old command, holds the extreme right near the Macon road; next in the curve comes the 14th corps, under General Palmer, which, at the railroad leading from the Chattahoochie river to Atlanta, connects with the 20th corps, now commanded by General Williams; the left of the 20th joins the right of the 4th corps, now under General Stanley, which again connects with Schofield's 23d corps, forming the extreme left. The rebels front us in extended lines, occupying an interior arc, of the very strongest imaginable works. The belt of belligerent ground between the two mighty armies is very narrow, thickly wooded, and hilly. Over and along this narrow belt, the hostile forces charge and surge as the wave of battle rolls to and fro continuously. Skirmishing is going on all the time, so heavily that day after day there is almost one uninterrupted roar of battle. Hundreds of cannon are all the time thundering, and iron missiles of every shape and size are sent screaming, hurtling, and bursting across this narrow, torrid zone of war, until the very air seethes with the battle storm. By day there is a ceaseless diapason of artillery, while at night the scene is lighted up with the glare of burning buildings, the baleful light of which is thrown back upon the hills and forest. Our shells and shot frequently go plunging into the city; several houses in the suburbs have been knocked to splinters, and several persons killed. Thus inch by inch Sherman is pressing forward, drawing in our fiery crescent upon the city, all the arteries of which are already cut; the Macon railroad is its only remaining life nerve, and it is threatened and is virtually ours. There will doubtless be more terrible fighting before we capture the city, but this fighting will be soon. At this very moment our army may be again wrapped in the smoke and storm of battle, for, when we last heard from it, a brigade of Schofield's corps was tearing up the rails and destroying the track of the Georgia railroad leading to Decatur and Augusta, and they were doing their work thoroughly and effectively.

Such is the general position of our army before Atlanta. In the direction of Schofield's corps the crash will doubtless fall the heaviest, for it is on the extreme left. Let us turn our attention toward its right, and there we will find some of our brave, war-scarred, and noble Kentuckians from the Green river region and the hill counties. There is the 24th Kentucky infantry, raised by Colonel Pennebaker; and what service it has seen! A braver band never bore a banner; it is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John H. Ward, of Bowling Green, as fine an officer as ever led a regiment, and as true a man as ever drew a blade. There, too, we will find the noble 11th Kentucky infantry, raised originally by Col. P. B. Hawkins, and what a record it too has! It was organized at the first onset of the rebellion upon Kentucky soil; its men are from Warren, Muhlenburg, Edmondson, and Butler counties, never yet tainted by the foul breath of treason. Under the very frown of Buckner and his minions, this regiment dared to raise our starry banner on the Green river hills. Through the campaigns of Buell, it was everywhere in the hardest of the service, and the hottest of the fight. From Kentucky to Tennessee it followed our conquering eagles; at Shiloh it baptized itself in fire, in blood, and in honor as well, going through the thickest of that fight while cannon balls blurted through its ranks, and infantry fire thinned it down. From Shiloh to Corinth, thence to Battle Creek, and through Kentucky in pursuit of Bragg, it proceeded to Perryville, thence to Crab Orchard, and on again it went to Stone river, where it was plunged into the very furnace of the fight, and came from the field among the bravest of the brave. It captured a part of the Washington battery, and hewed its way through the foe, whose leaden death hailed down upon it, and bursting shells darted into splinters through its ranks. At Murfreesboro, at Loudon, at Knoxville, and all through the winter campaign in East Tennessee, this faithful regiment endured its hardships without a murmur. From East Tennessee it went with Schofield to Chattanooga and joined in the present campaign, through which it has borne mournfully and heroically a noble part. But a few days since we heard of it on Schofield's left, skirmishing and doing picket duty under the enemy's fire before Atlanta—true Kentucky patriots, ready to do and to die! Colonel Love commands the regiment, E. L. Morley is Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. Houchin Major, and Thomas Kinnaird Adjutant. The brigade to which the 11th is attached is commanded by Col. Bird, the oldest East Tennessee officer in the service, and the first man who raised Tennessee troops for the Union army and brought them to Camp Dick Robinson. The Adjutant of the brigade is Fred Price, of the 13th, who is a faithful officer. Close to this regiment are the 12th and 18th Kentucky, while the 20th and 16th are not far off. They have all distinguished themselves. Their officers and men are the pride of our State, and we love to speak of them.

Within supporting distance of these regiments of our Kentucky braves will be found the 2d brigade of the 2d division, which is commanded by Col. W. E. Hobson, of Bowling Green, one of the most promising and worthy officers in the service. He entered the army while Buckner was yet in Bowling Green. He left his home, as did Lieut. Col. Ward, upon the coming of the invader, to draw his sword for the Union. He was soon commissioned Major of the 13th Kentucky infantry, in which capacity he distinguished himself at Shiloh and through the campaign after Bragg in this State. Having naturally a military talent, as well as inclination, he rose high in official favor; understanding thoroughly the system of drill and discipline, he was, in March, 1863, commissioned as Colonel of the 13th, and during the spring was engaged in fighting the guerillas along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. In the summer his regiment was connected with the East Tennessee campaign, and at Loudon was stationed to guard the crossings of the Tennessee river. When Longstreet advanced upon the place in overwhelming numbers, Colonel Hobson was selected to cover the retreat of Burnside upon Knoxville. At Huff's Ferry he encountered Longstreet's advance, and heroically fought for several hours, losing forty-one men, and staying the advance until the Union retreat was secure. For this exploit the Colonel received the thanks of General Burnside, and was regarded as the "hero of Huff's Ferry."

At Campbell's station he was put in command of the 2d brigade and, ordered to cover the retreat of the entire army upon Knoxville, receiving his instructions personally from General Burnside. So skilfully was this duty performed that he received the personal thanks of the General. During the siege of Knoxville, Col. Hobson distinguished himself in command of his brigade, eliciting the highest encomiums for his skill and bravery. After the severe sufferings of that winter campaign, Col. Hobson was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade under Schofield, and in all the battles of Sherman's Georgia campaign, from Buzzard Roost and Resaca, he took a conspicuous part, and brought his brigade to a high state of perfection in drill and discipline. Near Kenesaw he was put in command of the 2d brigade of the 2d division, which position he now occupies. Nobly has this brigade and its commander borne their parts through the June and July battles. It is indeed a proud privilege to write in reference to the noble Kentucky regiments now before Atlanta, and we shall endeavor to resume our narrative when we have collected the facts. All have distinguished themselves on every battle-field. They are Kentucky names, and we love to repeat them; they are heroes, and we are proud of them; they are patriots, and we honor them.

THEN AND NOW.—The copperhead journals are trying to have a good time and get up a dreary chuckle over the contrast between Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address and his response to the impertinent peace jugglers at Niagara Falls.

It is hardly worth while, perhaps, to remind those papers that a tremendous and desperate war is raging in the land, which no conceivable management can prevent from effecting important and revolutionary changes both in public opinion and legislation. And that when President Lincoln disclaimed all intention of interfering with slavery in the States, no such calamity had yet burst upon us.—*Louisville Press.*

This is a mistake. The calamity of civil war burst upon us the twelfth of April in 1861. Ten days afterwards, when the President had called for seventy-five thousand men, and had proclaimed the blockade of the Southern ports, when, in other words, war not only existed but had been recognized by all the departments of the government and by the people, the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, despatched an elaborate letter of instructions to our Minister at Paris, wherein Mr. Lincoln solemnly repeated, with equal positiveness and with much greater explicitness, the selfsame views which he declared in his inaugural address. Said the Secretary of State in this letter to Mr. Dayton:

> They [the framers of our government] therefore placed the entire control of slavery, as it was then existing, beyond the control of the Federal authorities, by leaving it to remain subject to the exclusive management and disposition of the several States themselves, and fortified it there with a provision for the return of fugitives from labor and service, and another securing an allowance of three-fifths of such persons in fixing the basis of direct taxation and representation.
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> * * * * * *
>
> The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same whether it [the rebellion] succeed or fail. There is not even a pretext for the complaint that the disaffected States are to be conquered by the United States if the revolution fail; for the rights of the States, and the condition of every human being in them, will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of administration, whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail. In the one case the States would be federally connected with the new confederacy; in the other, they would, as now, be members of the United States; but their constitutions and laws, customs, habits, and institutions in either case will remain the same.
>
> It is hardly necessary to add to this incontestable statement the further fact that the new President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrages he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs whatever and wherever imputed to him and them of disturbing the system of slavery as it is existing under the Constitution and laws. The case, however, would not be fully presented if I were to omit to say that any such effort on his part would be unconstitutional, and all his actions in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authorities, even though they were assented to by Congress and the people.

At the close of the general statement in which these particular statements occur, the Secretary of State added:

> I have thus, under the President's direction, placed before you a simple, unexaggerated, and dispassionate statement of the origin, nature, and purposes of the contest in which the United States are now involved. I have done so only for the purpose of deducing from it the arguments you will find it necessary to employ in opposing the application of the so-called Confederate States to the government of his Majesty the Emperor for a recognition of its independence and sovereignty.
>
> The President neither expects nor desires any intervention, or even any favor, from the government of France, or any other, in this emergency. Whatever else he may consent to do, he will never invoke nor even admit foreign interference or influence in this or any other controversy in which the government of the United States may be engaged with any portion of the American people. It has been simply his aim to show that the present controversy furnishes no one ground on which a great and friendly power, like France, can justly lend aid or sympathy to the party engaged in insurrection, and therefore he instructs you to insist on the practice of neutrality by the government of the Emperor, as all our representatives are instructed to insist on the neutrality of the several powers to which they are accredited.

As we have said, Mr. Lincoln, in full view of the calamity of civil war that had burst upon us, and with express and special reference to the raging strife, repeated to other countries the selfsame views which he had declared in his inaugural address to the citizens of his own. The pledge which he solemnly gave to his fellow-citizens as the means of preventing rebellion he solemnly renewed to foreign powers as the means of making the rebellion ineffectual after it had burst upon us. Nay, he did not stop there.

He went further. He solemnly renewed the same pledge to his fellow-citizens. On the twenty-second of July, three months after the letter of the Secretary of State to our Minister at Paris, the Congress all but unanimously adopted the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion and resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the *supremacy* of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

This resolution President Lincoln officially approved.

After the calamity of civil war had burst upon us, he not only "disclaimed all intention of interference with slavery in the States," but disclaimed it in the most public and solemn manner both at home and abroad. He pledged himself against all such interference alike to foreign powers and to his own countrymen, giving the pledge to foreign powers, as the means of dissuading them from recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and giving the pledge to his own countrymen, as the means of persuading them to furnish him with an army mighty enough to cope successfully with the rebellion in the field. The pledge in both of its branches was successful. Foreign powers abstained from recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and his own countrymen furnished him with an army mighty enough to cope successfully with the rebellion in the field. Then it was, that, feeling himself sufficiently strong to crush the rebellion, while defying at once the powers abroad and the people at home, he trampled upon his solemn pledge to both, and entered upon the career of irresponsible but imbecile despotism, which, in the insolence and fatuity of power, he now asks his countrymen to approve and perpetuate at the ballot-box. No sooner had he accomplished the immediate object or reaped the first fruits of his pledge at home and abroad, than he publicly repudiated it, trusting to the military power in his hands, and to the passions of his countrymen, for the successful prosecution of his guilty schemes. It is true, Mr. Lincoln has seen reason, irresistible reason, to believe that he overcounted his strength; but, maddened by the consciousness of his own unfaithfulness, and haunted perhaps by the shadow of the public retribution, he presses forward in the spirit which impels Macbeth to press forward from the murder of Duncan and of Banquo toward the murder of Macduff:

———For mine own good,
All causes shall give way; I am in blood
Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er;
Strange things I have in head, that will to hand;
Which must be acted, ere they may be scann'd.

Let the conservative Malcolm but stand nobly by the Macduff of civil liberty in the great struggle of November, and justice will be done less ruthlessly indeed but not less effectually in the halls of Washington than on the plain of Dunsinane.

☞The insolent and hypocritical attempt of the head of the rebel guerillas and bushwhackers in Western Kentucky to obtain some authorization of his military position by sending a flag of truce to Major-General Burbridge, has been treated as it deserved to be treated, and the officer who brought it as far as New Albany will be returned within the rebel lines by the way of Fortress Monroe. All the military skill of the rebels is now employed in the defence of two or three of the pillars of the Confederacy, and it is therefore very important for them that their inferior officers, with roving commissions in their pockets, may turn land-pirates, and rob, steal, and plunder Union citizens, with the assistance of any ragmuffins they can pick up, and without the fear of being treated as outlaws by the Federal soldiers. It is the policy of Jeff Davis to assist his defensive operations at Atlanta, Richmond, Mobile, Charleston, &c., by instituting an offensive system of raids, under partizan rangers and guerillas, such as Forrest, Morgan, Johnson, Jesse, Sypert, &c. The material for such raids is always to be found; it can be picked up in the evening, used over night to do its allotted work of theft or arson, and disbanded the next morning, when the robbers will resume their disguise of quiet citizens until the next call is made for their services. Our State, on this account, is as insecure as was the courtyard of Ali Baba's house, when the chief of banditti, Hassarac, had one of his Forty Thieves confined in every oil jar which had been deposited there for security; but we must not despair of the aid of some good fairy Ardinelle, who will give us swift means of destruction to the rascally intruders. They are not soldiers by the war code of any civilized nation, and they cannot expect to be treated or held as prisoners of war. The effort of the Confederate Congress to legalize their employment amounts to nothing, especially when the Richmond Examiner, while confessing that the war has reached that stage in which success can be attained on either side "only through the destruction of the other's national resources," marks out as the policy of the game to be played, that, "in a contest who shall destroy the most property, the advantage is not altogether on the side of the party which can muster the most men, but may be shown to lie on the side of those who, having little to lose themselves, are in the best possible condition and frame of mind to play the game of havoc with an adversary who has much to lose." While this is an admission that the war power of the rebellion is nearly crushed, it is all important that we should understand why this man Johnson, who shows himself again in our State at the head of a band of robbers, wishes to be recognized as a duly commissioned officer himself, and to have all his tatterdemalions regarded as soldiers duly mustered into a belligerent's service. The Johnson gang have "little to lose," but they dislike the prospect of a dangle from the gallows, or being shot like mad dogs, when they feel in the least possible "condition and frame of mind to play havoc" with our farmers, our storekeepers, and our citizens, who have everything to lose. We are glad that General Ewing treated this treacherous flag of truce in the manner he did. It should be a warning to the rebels not to attempt such deception again.

GOVERNOR PARKER AND GENERAL McCLELLAN.—The papers are publishing a letter of Gov. Parker in which he expresses a preference for Gen. McClellan for the Presidency, and hopes that he may be nominated. It is proper to state that the letter was private and not intended for publication, otherwise the Governor would have stated what the question was that had been proposed to him.

The question was not who he preferred for the Presidency, but who he thought was the most popular and the most likely to be elected if nominated. This he could not answer then, for the public mind had not been directed to the question of candidates; but since that time Gen. McClellan, the Governor thinks, has grown in popularity, and would be the most available candidate.

We know that Governor Parker has always admired Gen. McClellan, and, as he says in the letter, he from the first thought him a patriot and possessed of military talent of a high order; but until the publication of his report and the oration he has recently made, he did not know he was a man of such eminent abilities as he has proved himself.

Governor Parker is a warm friend of Gen. McClellan, and favors his nomination. He is satisfied to leave the question with the delegates, believing that when assembled in convention they will better able to survey the whole field, and do what is best calculated to save the country from the further misrule of the present Administration.

Trenton (N. J.) True American.

Having published the letter of Gov. Parker mentioned by our New Jersey contemporary, we publish this explanation, which, as the reader will see, adds somewhat to the force of the letter.

Governor Parker was asked not whom he deemed the most fit but whom he deemed the most available as the conservative nominee for the Presidency. The former question Governor Parker would have answered immediately in favor of General McClellan, who is the Governor's first choice; but the latter question, which was the actual question, he forbore to answer until the popular choice should be more fully manifested. Now, however, in view of the fuller manifestation of the popular choice, and after the maturest consideration, he answers the latter question also in favor of General McClellan. Governor Parker deems General McClellan both the most fit and the most available candidate for the Presidency. And the opinion of Governer Parker, as the judgment not merely of an enlightened patriot but of the chief magistrate of the only State of the Union that has steadily adhered to conservative principles without ever having once declared directly or indirectly in favor of the Republican party, should have, as it will have, great weight with the delegates of the people. It should outweigh the united clamors of all the adversaries of General McClellan in the ranks of the opposition.

TOWER HILL, July 28, 1864.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Five or six weeks ago at least you promised to lay before your readers Gen. McClellan's oration at West Point. Now, I never have known you to tell anything but the truth, and shall not be convinced that you ever have unless you fail to come up to the above promise.

Yours truly,
A McCLELLAN BOY.

Our correspondent says that five or six weeks ago at least we promised to lay before our readers General McClellan's oration at West Point. Well, five or six weeks ago at least we did lay the oration before our readers. We published it the very next day after we promised it. Our young friend will doubtless rejoice to know that in this matter as in others we have fully justified his good opinion of our veracity.

☞General Rousseau, while on his raid, would not permit a factory in which were manufactured guns to be used against him, to be burned, because the fire would endanger the private residences of the place; and he and his command worked hard to save from destruction a town endangered by a fire at a railroad depot accidentally in flames. The rebels "retaliate" by burning Chambersburg to the ground. And yet the rebels prate of Federal brutality!

☞Eels get used to skinning and the people of Charleston seem to have become quite indifferent to the bombardment of their city. The dropping of a bombshell among them, scarcely makes them drop a remark. Bombshelling is evidently not what once we all supposed it to be.

We may profitably ask ourselves what in reality is war.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Perhaps you might profitably go and see.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, } [illegible]

Doors,
Windows,
Sash.

We have a variety of DOORS, SHOW-WINDOWS SASH, and CORNICES for sale at corner of Main and Fourth. Persons wanting all or part can have any of them at a bargain.

GREEN & GREEN.
a6

TO SUTLERS.

PRATHER & SMITH,
429 Main street,
Have a large stock of
MILITARY HATS AND CAPS
and
Military Hat and Cap Trimmings, Cords, &c.,
All of which they will sell by the case or dozen very low for cash. jy29

F. H. HEGAN,
411 Main street,
DEALER IN
WALL-PAPER,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
WINDOW-GLASS,
ENGRAVINGS,
Photograph and Ambrotype Materials,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
GILTWORK.
aug24 dly

EUROPEAN
Banking & Exchange Business
OF
JOHN SMIDT & CO.,
Southeast Corner of Fifth and Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit purchasers on the principal cities of England, France, Germany, and Switzerland. m25 dis6m

GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Clothing
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Corner Main and Fourth sts.,
Under the National Hotel,
1e2 dis3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

MASONIC NOTICE.
A REGULAR MEETING OF COMPASS LODGE (No. 223) will be held THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Temple.
m9 2d&4thWedem

LOST,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, 9TH INST., ON MAIN street, between Sixth and Fifteenth a roll of Notes amounting to eighty dollars. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the store of Robert Haines, on Main, between Seventh and Eighth streets. a10 d3*

NOTICE.
THE HIGHEST CASH price will be paid for 1,000 CAVALRY and ARTILLERY HORSES at my stable, corner of First and Market streets, formerly occupied by Brown & Stoneseifer.
a10 dtf GAB A. JONES

LEFT MY STABLE, CORNER OF FIRST and Market, on the 4th inst., a negro boy by the name of STEPHEN (or STEPHEN JONES). Said boy is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of copper color, about 40 or 45 years old. I will give the usual reward for his delivery to me.
a10 d3 GAB. A. JONES.

Notice to Steamboatmen.
THE MITRE-SILL OF ONE OF THE LOCKS of the Louisville and Portland Canal having given away, the Canal will be closed on Thursday morning, 11th August, and remain so until the sill can be replaced. Due notice will be given of the time of reopening the Canal
a10 dt* E. LOCKHART. Sup't.

FOR SALE---A RARE CHANCE.
SPLENDID BUSINESS STAND, LEASE, AND FIXTURES.—Apply at Mrs. M. J Bryant's, No. 514 Fourth, between Market and Jefferson streets.
a10 d12

NOTICE.
ALL HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE of James O. Wilson, deceased, will present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned.
W. T. WILSON,
a10 d3* Adm'r of James O. Wilson.

Administrator's Notice.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of John Tompkins, deceased, will present them to us, duly proven, for settlement, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to us without delay.
J. F. SPEED.
J. W. HENNING,
R. S. MOXLEY,
a10 d3* Administrators.

THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AGENT FOR KENTUCKY, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 9, 1864. }
ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO give to each county in Kentucky a just credit on the draft for all slaves who have entered the military service of the United States. This number cannot be ascertained unless a list of such slaves as have left their homes be furnished me, giving—1st, the name, residence, and P. O. of owners; 2d, name, age, height, and color of slave; 3d, the date of leaving, to what place they went, if known to be in the army, what company or regiment, or any other facts by which I may find their record. The filling of Kentucky's quota in the present call for 500,000 is a matter in which the *patriotic* citizens of Kentucky are directly interested. I recommend that the county judges of each county appoint agents to furnish said lists at as early a day as possible.
JAMES P. FLINT,
a10 d4&w1 Agent for Kentucky.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
TWO OR THREE NEATLY FURNISHED front rooms on 2d and 3d floors will be rented at reasonable rates for lodging rooms. Apply at the store, southwest corner Green and Ninth sts. a9d3*

People's Insurance Company.
THE COMMISSIONERS IN LIQUIDATION have ordered a payment on demand of one dollar per share to the Stockholders of this Company.
a9 d3* J. L. DANFORTH, Sec'y.

SMITH'S GROVE SEMINARY,
WARREN COUNTY, KY.
THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the 1st Monday in September under a full corps of teachers in both Male and Female departments. For particulars address for a circular F. L. Masse, Smith's Grove, Warren co., Ky.
a7 Sun1&d10*

HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE,
Newcastle, Kentucky,
WITH ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ONE HUNDRED boarders and two hundred pupils, will open its Thirteenth Session on Monday, August 22d, 1864.
INSTRUCTORS IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE—Z. F. Smith, Stephen Collier, Mrs. M. E. Marston, and Miss Leonora Perry.
IN MUSIC—Miss Mullins and Mrs. Hamilton.
IN FRENCH—Mrs. Julia Sehon.
a8 dlm Z. F. SMITH, President.

EMPLOYMENT.
$75 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED TO SELL Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Michigan.
a8 d13*

J. H WALLACE,
AGENT FOR SANDS' PALE CREAM and STOCK ALE and PORTER. Office No. 122 Fourth street, between Main and river. I shall keep on hand a supply of this superior Ale and Porter, and can furnish to saloons and private families in barrels, half bbls, kegs, and bottles. Also bottled BROWN STOUT.
Orders from the country promptly filled. Circular of prices furnished on application.
Louisville, August 8, 1864. a8 d6*

BOARDING.
A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN GET A front room, furnished or unfurnished, and four single gentlemen can get pleasant rooms, with board, on Jefferson, between First and Second, north side, third door below Odd Fellows' Hall. a6 d3*

FEATHERS.
WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST MARKET price for Feathers,
a8 d3 GARDNER & CO.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JAIL BUILDERS.
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT of Claims of Mercer county, Ky., entered up at its last session, we hereby give notice to all jail-builders that we are now ready to let out the contract of building the stone jail in Mercer county. Any one wishing to bid can do so by calling upon either of the undersigned or addressing them by mail. Any one wishing to see the plans and specifications of said jail can do so by calling upon JAS. H. STAGG. Bids will be received until the second Monday in September.
THOS. EDWARDS,
JAS. H. STAGG,
D. W. THOMPSON,
D. L. JACKSON,
W. E. CLELLAND,
Committee.
Harrodsburg, Ky., Aug. 6, 1864—dtd

THE OFFICE OF THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY and the Agencies represented by me have been temporarily removed to the front room over the Store of J. D. Bondurant.
a1 d2m ROBERT ATWOOD.

Notice to Stockholders.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF KENTUCKY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of a Board of Directors and for the transaction of any business which may be brought before them will be held at the Bank, in this city, on Monday, the 3d day of October prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.
Louisville, Aug. 1, 1864.—dtd

Dissolution.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between W. H. McKNIGHT and H. B. WEBBER, under the firm of McKNIGHT & WEBBER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them for settlement, and all knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please call and settle. Either party is authorized to receipt for all debts due the late firm.
W. H. McKNIGHT,
August 3, 1864. H. B. WEBBER.

W. H. McKNIGHT WILL CONTINUE THE business at the old stand, and hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealing to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to the late firm.
Louisville, August 3, 1864. a4 d

NOTICE.
THE FIRM OF NOCK, WICKS, & CO. HAVING dissolved copartnership on the 29th July, the undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, 317 Main street, under the firm name and style of NOCK, HALL, & CO.
The large stock of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO in all its grades now held by us will be offered at very low rates.
Also FINE CUT CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, &c., in great variety.
Special attention given to consignments of Tobacco, either Leaf or Manufactured, on which we will make liberal advances.
SAMUEL L. NOCK,
JOHN S. HALL,
A. W. HALL,
jy27 dlm LEVI L. NOCK.

NOTICE.
I WILL CONTINUE THE TOBACCO AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand of Nock, Wicks, & Co., 315 Main street, and will keep on hand a good assortment of Virginia, Missouri, and Kentucky Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars. Also Agent for Maysville Cotton Yarns, Twine, &c.
jy21 d3m GEO. W. WICKS.

HOSIERY, &C.

AT COST.

We will continue to sell during the present week our entire stock of
Table Damasks, Irish Linens, Nainsooks, Mulls, Cambrics, Towellings, Tablecloths, Napkins, Doyles, &c., at 50 per cent less than present prices.
Also a beautiful assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' LISLE THREAD HOSIERY
At what they cost three months ago.
ALSO
Ladies' and Misses' Cotton Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Gauze Underwear, Hoop Skirts, Sun Umbrellas, &c., at equally low prices.
No. 320 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.
MONTGOMERY & FRYER.
a7 d5

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.
STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the stable of Wm. Moore near Midway, Woodford county, on Wednesday night, July 27, 1864, a bay mare, 15 hands 1 inch high, blind in left eye, star in forehead and snip on nose and 8 or 9 years old. For any information that will enable me to get her I will pay the above reward. Address
JNO W. BELL,
a5 d6* Shelbyville, Ky.

$50 REWARD.
STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE farm of Harvey McElroy, one mile from Lebanon, Ky., on the night of the 21st inst., a light bay horse, 5 years old, 15½ hands high, with white streak down his forehead, both hind feet white, small notch in left ear branded under the mane with the letters P. B., a fast racker.
I will pay the above reward for the delivery of said horse to me or for information so that I can get him.
jy27 d10* SAMUEL G. McELROY.

Strayed,
FROM A DROVE NEAR THE NASHVILLE Depot, July 13, a flea-bitten gray HORSE branded under the mane either with a letter T or J M. A liberal reward will be given if returned to W. B. LEONARD,
jy14 dtf Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco.
Incorporated under the Laws of the State of California.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
Paid in Full, in Gold Coin of the United States.
D. O. MILLS, President.
WILLIAM C. RALSTON, Cashier.
LEES & WALLER, Correspondents,
NEW YORK CITY.
Offices No. 33 Pine st.

The Bank having been organized under the laws of the State of California, is prepared, with a capital of Two MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to transact a general banking business at San Francisco. Will receive Deposits, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange at San Francisco and New York; will make collections throughout the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Nevada. Coupons of the State of California, and of counties and cities, will be cashed, or collected at current rates.
Bills of Exchange on the Bank of London
For amounts to suit purchasers, will be issued at San Francisco and New York. Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the United States.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
Each liable in his Individual Property for an amount equal to his Stock in this Bank.

D. O. Mills,	William Norris,
William C. Ralston,	J. Whitney, Jr.,
R. S. Fretz,	O. F. Giffin,
J. B. Thomas,	A. J. Pope,
Louis McLane,	Herman Michels,
Asa T. Lawton,	Frederick Billings,
William E Barron,	George H. Howard,
Thomas Bell,	H. T. Teschmacher,
John O. Earl,	A. Hayward,
Moses Ellis,	A. B. McCreery,
S. M. Jesup,	Samuel Knight,
A. C. Henry,	J. C. Wilmerding,
William Alvord,	*All of San Francisco.*

Jacob Kamm, *of Portland, Oregon.*
☞The operations of the Bank of California will be upon a specie basis. a6 d12

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Company on file in the Auditor's office, Frankfort, Kentucky:

Cash Capital paid up	$500,000 00
Surplus on 1st July, 1864	282,050 86
Total assets	$782,050 86
Cash on hand and in Bank	$40,552 94
Real Estate	8,526 03
Bonds and Mortgages	184,278 04
Loans on call	131,125 00
Premiums in course of collection	52,478 32
Accrued Interest	5,378 00
U. S. Securities	350,980 89
Bills receivable for premiums	43,430 10
	$816,729 32
Unadjusted Losses	34,678 46—782,050 86

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
FRANKFORT, Kentucky, Aug. 1, 1864. }
This is to certify that John Muir, as Agent of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, New York, at Louisville, Jefferson county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said John Muir, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Louisville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
E. J. KEENON,
a9 d12 Assistant Auditor.

Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of New York.
STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Company on file in the Auditor's Office, Frankfort:

Cash paid up capital	$300,000 00
Surplus 30th June, 1864	110,829 71
	$410,829 71
Cash on hand	$5,081 82
Real Estate	553 59
Bonds and Mortgages	78,900 00
Debts otherwise secured	96,200 00
Debts for premiums	7,164 70
Bank Stocks	16,500 00
U.S. Securities	190,000 00
Accrued Interest	6,429 60
Assets	$410,829 71

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
FRANKFORT, KY., July 29th, 1864. }
This is to certify that John Muir, as Agent of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, New York, at Louisville, Jefferson county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said John Muir, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Louisville for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
E. J. KEENON,
a9 d12 Assistant Auditor.

WANTED.

Wanted,
BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A SITUATION to nurse ladies during confinement. Good references can be given. Apply at Journal office.
a10 d2*

Wanted—Painters.
25 FIRST-CLASS HANDS CAN FIND STEADY work and the best of wages by applying to W. O. Williams, 14 Third street, Louisville.
N. B.—Society men not wanted, as we have *assumed* control of our own business. a10 d3*

A Wet Nurse Wanted Immediately.
APPLY TO WEBB, COOK, & CO., 425 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. a10 d

A Miller Wanted.
A PERMANENT SITUATION CAN BE HAD BY a good Stone-dresser on application to
GEO. W. SMITH,
Louisville Flour Mills,
a3 e&m6* Market, bet. Jackson and Hancock sts.

Store for Rent and Fixtures for Sale.
STORE-ROOM No. 403 FOURTH STREET, under U. S. Hotel, is for rent and fixtures therein for sale. Apply at store.
a8 e&mtf

A GARDENER,
OF MUCH EXPERIENCE IN ALL BRANCHES of gardening, wishes to get some employment in fixing up yards in this city or working in a garden in the country. Gentlemen or ladies who will favor him with some work will please inquire at Wolf's Tavern, on Market street, between Floyd and Preston.
a9 d3*

Substitutes Wanted.
THREE MEN WANTED TO GO AS SUBSTITUTES. Men not liable to draft inquire at McElVoug's Sixth-street House, Sixth and Market.
a9 d12* O. W. CARRIGAN, Recruiting Agent.

Wanted,
BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, DAY BOARD in a private family. Address, stating terms,
a9 d3* J. A. T., this office.

Wanted.
I WISH TO RENT A SMALL DWELLING-HOUSE centrally located. Address J. W. S., No. 229 Main street, between Second and Third. a5 d6

WANTED.
SAVE MONEY BY PROCURING A SUBSTITUTE before the draft. Apply to
O. A. CONROW,
No. 413 Main st., up stairs,
a6 d6* between Fourth and Fifth.

Wanted.
NO HUMBUG! BUT THE RELIGIOUS TRUTH. Price reduced. I will inform any person how I made $50,000 in two years time, and how they can make the same; also how any lady or gentleman over sixteen years of age can make from $3,000 to $5,000 per year clear of expenses. No capital required for either. Business refined and attractive. Send thirty-five cents for circulars and information. Write plain. All letters assuredly and promptly answered. Address O. W. WHITE, P. O. Box 497, Terre Haute, Vigo county, Indiana. jy14 d1m&w4*

$100 PER MONTH.—ACTIVE AND RELIABLE Agents in the Army and everywhere else in the most lucrative business known. Honorable and no risk. Address or apply to T. & O. GAUGHAN,
jy28 d3m* 116 Broadway, N. Y.

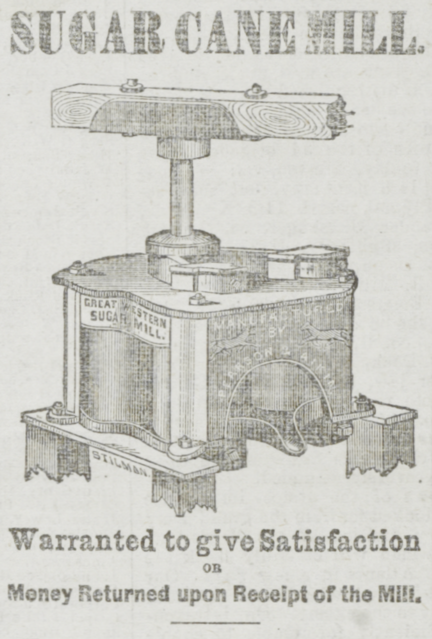
Substitutes Wanted.
SUBSTITUTES SUPPLIED!
I AM PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR SUBSTITUTES free from draft.
JOHN McCARTHY,
j27 d3m Corner Fifth and Green sts.

WANTED—SUBSTITUTES,
TWO ABLE-BODIED MEN, EITHER WHITE or black, not liable to the draft. Apply at No. 233 Market, between Second and Third streets, south side. jy22 dtf

A School Wanted.
A NATIVE KENTUCKIAN, HAVING MUCH experience in the management of first-class schools, especially Female, desires to effect an arrangement, for the ensuing term, in some eligible location giving promise of permanence. Address
jy16 dim* E. O. J., Lexington, Ky.

Wanted,
A FIRST-RATE COLORED WASHWOMAN, free or slave, without incumbrance. Apply to
GEO. E. HEINSOHN,
m27 dtf East side Second, bet. Green & Walnut.

PEARSON & AIKIN'S
GREAT WESTERN PREMIUM
SUGAR CANE MILL.



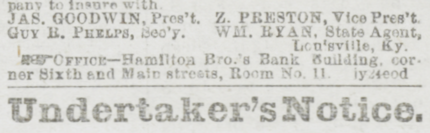
GREAT WESTERN SUGAR MILL.

Warranted to give Satisfaction
OR
Money Returned upon Receipt of the Mill.

We are manufacturing THREE SIZES, both Horizontal and Upright.
Nos. 1 and 2
Are our late improved upright Mills, constructed very simple, yet for ease, capacity, and durability they cannot be excelled.
We manufactured and sold a large number of these Mills last season. All worked well and gave perfect satisfaction.
No. 3
Is the very latest improved Horizontal Mill, which is also simple. It is different from all other mills, and cannot be surpassed for ease and strength.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
For further particulars or circulars address us at our Foundery, south side of Main, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.
Liberal discount to dealers.
PEARSON & AIKIN,
j18eod2m&w3m Louisville, Ky.

CONNECTICUT
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of Hartford.
Accumulated Capital over....$6 000,000 00
Liabilities to Nov. 1, 1863 (from Commissioner's report)....$3 724 581 86
Ratio of Expenses to Receipts for eighteen years is seven and nine-tenths per cent.
A Company should show its Liabilities and ratio of Expenses as well as its Assets.
People should investigate before insuring.
☞This Company, organized in 1846 on a system entirely Mutual. There is no *stock or guaranty fund* to absorb the profits, but all the surplus is annually credited to the policy holders as dividends, in proportion to the amount of *renewals* premiums, after the first four years. Three million four hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars have been paid to the families and creditors of deceased members since the organization of the Company, and over *two million four hundred and sixty eight thousand dollars* have been re unded to policy-holders in dividends or surplus premiums. Its *economy* in the management of business permits large dividends to policy-holders, which have averaged 50 per cent per annum. The non forfeiture plan secures a life policy by ten annual payments, with participation in profits. The *surplus* from premiums received last year, from which a dividend will be declared and paid in 1857, is *nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars.* Surely this should be the Company to insure with.
JAS. GOODWIN, Pres't. Z. PRESTON, Vice Pres't.
GUY R. PHELPS, Sec'y. WM. RYAN, State Agent, Louisville, Ky.
☞OFFICE—Hamilton Bro.'s Bank Building, corner Sixth and Main streets, Room No. 11. jy24eod

Undertaker's Notice.



MY FORMER PARTNER, L. D PEARSON, HAVING withdrawn from the firm, I shall continue the UNDERTAKER'S business at my old and well-known stand, on the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, where I will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of I. C. Shaler & Co.'s Air-tight Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases, which surpass in style and finish anything of the kind before offered to the friends of the dead. I will also keep on hand Metallic Cases and Caskets of all other first-class manufacturers. Wooden Coffins of every description in a style unsurpassed in the city. I am prepared to furnish graves in the different cemeteries of the city. Hearse and Carriages to attend all funerals intrusted to me furnished with promptness in the city or country at all hours day or night. All kinds of Coffin Mountings kept on hand.
j19 d6&eod3m J. C. KING.

Three Years, Five Years,
Twelve years, yes, thirty years of suffering all for the want of a bottle of Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion. This is the way the certificates of well-known individuals read, and they are statements of absolute facts. Now is just the time to make a trial. Just step into the nearest Drug Store and get a bottle. It will repay you a thousand fold; and, when you have experienced its wonderful efficacy, tell your neighbors and friends of your good fortune, that they may be benefitted as you have been.
Pimples and other eruptions of the face, Tetter, Barber's Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, indeed all the tormenting ills that affect the external covering of the human system are relieved at once by its use, and in a short time effectually cured.
Price 50 cents. Prepared by
SOLON PALMER,
35 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.
WILSON & PETER, Wholesale Agents for Louisville.
For sale by druggists generally. jy21 eodis26

BETHEL COLLEGE.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the first Monday in September with the following Faculty:
Rev. GEORGE HUNT, A. M., President and Prof. of Moral and Mental Science.
JAMES H GRAY, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
E. N. DICKEN, A. M., Prof. of Languages.
———, Prof. of Natural Sciences.
Rev. R. W. MOREHEAD, A. M., Principal of Preparatory Department.
E. J. MURPHY, Assistant in Preparatory and Librarian.
With the advantages of an extensive and commodious building, a good Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, and a valuable Library, the College presents excellent facilities to students desirous of improvement. The great aim of the Faculty will be a high standard of scholarship and a healthful discipline. For particular information address Rev. GEORGE HUNT, President, Russellville, Ky.
* To be supplied. jy21 eodis2m

Shelby College, Kentucky.
THE ENSUING SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will be commenced on the first Monday in September.
For information apply to the undersigned.
WM. J. WALLER, President.
Shelbyville, Ky., Aug. 4, 1864.—d15

FOR SALE—FOR RENT

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, nearly new, at a low rent. Part or all the Furniture for sale. Inquire at Grocery Store, corner Main and Jackson. a10 d5*

For Sale.
BOARDING HOUSE FURNITURE FOR SALE on Seventh street, between Market and Jefferson. The house can be rented and servants retained until Christmas. a1d d3* A. B. MOORE.

For Sale,
A NEW COTTAGE, CONTAINING SIX rooms, front hall, and porch—a good cellar—large cistern (holds 200 bbls of water)—coal-house, &c. The lot fronts 52½ feet by 160 feet to a 20-foot alley. The house is new—has never been occupied. For particulars inquire of A. Bacon or at Wm. White's Cigar Store, corner of Third and Jefferson streets. a10 d3*

For Sale,
A SPLENDID GRAPE CROP at Crab Orchard, Ky., from 9 acres in vineyard. Has been well attended—no rot—fine bunches—well suited either for market fruit or wine. Can be bought on liberal terms. Apply to or address H. T. CRAIG,
a10 d4* Danville, Ky.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT DWELLING-HOUSE within three squares of the Post-office—has all the modern improvements. Apply at W. C. Kennedy's coal office, on Third street, between Market and Jefferson.
a 0 d3*

Town Residence and Farm for Sale.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his Farm, in Shelby county, Ky., containing 80 acres, of which 20 lie within the corporate limits of Shelbyville, adjoining the Shelby College grounds. Improvements—a handsome, substantial, and commodious brick house, kitchen, &c.; large stable; cistern and well affording an unfailing supply of excellent water; a young orchard of apple, peach, pear, plum, and cherry trees, altogether about 150 in number; raspberries, strawberries, &c. Will divide or subdivide to suit purchasers. If sold before 5th September, possession will then be given; otherwise possession could not be given until March, 1865.
Shelbyville, Ky., Aug. 10—eod10* H. H MARTIN.

For Sale,
THE RESIDENCE OF COL. JESSE BAYLES, on the west side of Twenty six h street or Shippingport and Salt River road; 300 yards south of the crossing of the Louisville and Portland Railroad—good frame house, fruits, shrubbery, and all necessary out-buildings—one acre of ground.
If not sold before, will be offered at auction, at the Court house steps, on Monday, August 15, 1864, immediately after the Chancery sales are over.
Abstract of title can be seen at my office.
C. H. BARKLEY,
a10 dtd No. 429 west Jefferson st., near Fifth.

For Sale.
HAVING DETERMINED TO MOVE from the city, I offer for sale my RESIDENCE, on Fifth street, near Broadway. The house contains three parlors, seven large bed rooms, dining-room, bath-room, pantry, store-room, linen-room wash-room, and large kitchen. On the rear of lot are stables, carriage house, coal-house, and three servants'-rooms, all under metal roofs. Throughout the house every modern improvement, hot and cold water, &c. Lot is 105 feet on west side of Fifth street by 221 feet to a 20 foot alley, and fully supplied with shrubbery and fruit. This offers a rare chance for any one desiring to purchase one of the most complete and comfortable residences in the city. Terms liberal—will be made known and the premises shown by calling on the subscriber, at No. 406 north side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
Also a very desirable Building Lot, adjoining same, 95 by 221 feet.
a10 d10 ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

Farm for Sale.
I, AS THE EXECUTOR OF FOUNTAIN BOULWARE, deceased, will sell the Farm owned by said decedent, containing 247 acres, in Oldham county, on the east side of Curry's Fork, one mile from Floydsburg, and two miles from Beard's Station. It is good limestone land, all under fence, a good portion set in grass, and has a good comfortable dwelling and all necessary buildings for a large family.
My price is $25 an acre; but if it is not sold by the first day of September, 1864, I will on that day, on the premises, sell to the highest bidder.
S. C. YAGER,
a9 dtd* Sligo, Henry co., Ky.

For Sale,
THE GALLERY KNOWN AS THE BRANCH OF the BEE HIVE on Market street, above Preston. For further particulars inquire at the Bee-Hive, on Market, between Third and Fourth.
a9 d5* GODSHAW & FLEXNER.

For Sale,
A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE AND TWO-STORY STORE HOUSE—large and well improved lot, well fenced—cistern and excellent well—garden and stable—situated in the thriving town of Austin, Ind., on the Jeffersonville Railroad—good location for a retail store or for a physician and drug store. Will be sold for half price if applied for soon.
DUNGAN & JENNINGS,
419 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth (up stairs).
a9 d5*

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.
ON MONDAY, August 22, at 11½ o'clock, or immediately after the Chancery Court sales, will be sold, at the Court-house door, in Louisville, at public auction, a tract of about 140 acres, in 5 and 10 acre lots. This land is situated east of the city, on both sides of the Water works road, and between it and the river road, 2¾ miles from the Court-house. A part of the land comprises the ridge on which the reservoir is located, and contains beautiful sites for country residences, affording a magnificent view of the river, the Water-works, the city, and the Indiana hills.
Plats of subdivision can be seen at the office of G. T. Bergmann, Real Estate Agent, south side Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets, who will also show the lines on the ground on Wednesday and Thursday, August 17 and 18, after 4 o'clock P. M.
TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash; balance on time, which will be made known on day of sale.
a3 dtd

Cottage and Lot for Sale,
ON EAST SIDE OF EIGHTEENTH, BEtween Madison and Walnut, containing four rooms and kitchen, cellar, and cistern. Lot 25 by 105. Possession immediate. Price $2,000 cash, or half cash and half in 6 & 12 months, with interest. Apply at Journal office. au9 d12

For Sale.
I WILL SELL THE PLACE ON WHICH I RESIDE on liberal terms. It is situated on Portland avenue and Bank street, below Eighteenth street. It is 270 feet front by 660 feet in depth, and has a good brick house, a well, a cistern, stable, poultry-house, and a number of fruit and ornamental trees upon it. It is one of the most desirable residences in the city.
For terms apply to ROBT. F. BAIRD.
a8 d12*

Cave City Hotel for Rent.
THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL WILL BE RENTED to the highest bidder. Applications must be accompanied by good recommendations as to ability to keep a first-class Hotel. Apply, until the first of September, to E. P. QUIGLEY,
a8 d10 At Hunt, Morton, & Quigley's.

Room for Rent.
ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, centrally located, can be obtained by one or two young gentlemen. References given and required. Address A. B. C., Post-office. a8 d3*

Desirable Farm for Sale.
I WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN, FOR cash, my Farm, three miles from Frankfort, on the Georgetown Turnpike, containing 120 acres of excellent land, in a high state of cultivation, having been managed for seven years with a view to its improvement. Improvements consist of good fencing (chiefly of stone) outside, a dwelling of nine rooms, all useful outbuildings, such as stables, sheds, servants' houses, carriage house, ice house (now full), a spring-house (which keeps butter as hard as an ice-house), all in good repair, and some of them new; together with young orchards, just in bearing, and consisting of choice varieties of fruits, and the most popular varieties of grapes, and all kinds of small fruits.
The place is splendidly watered by several neverfailing springs of fine cold water and two ponds, one of which is fed by two never-failing springs, is deep, and abounds in the finest fish.
Apply to A. B. Temple, at Frankfort.
a3 d5* R. C. ANDERSON.

For Sale,
ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST AND best little FARMS in the county, containing 106 acres and some poles, one mile north of Jeffersontown, and about ten miles from Louisville, on the Taylorsville Turnpike Road. The place is well timbered, well-watered, and well improved with all necessary buildings. It is ornamented with a variety of shade trees, shrubbery, and flowers, and well supplied with all sorts of the finest fruit which our climate produces. The neighborhood is blessed with the best society, churches, and schools in the State.
The Stock, Farm, Utensils, and Crops are all for sale. Possession given immediately if required.
I will take in payment city property, cash, and time notes. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises.
a6 d6* GEO. McCURDY.

For Sale,
A SUBSTANTIAL, DOUBLE-SEAT, SHIFTING-TOP BUGGY, with Harness. Apply at Clarke Bradley's, opposite Galt House. a5 d3*

For Sale Cheap,
A FAMILY ROCKAWAY HORSE, with ROCKAWAY and HARNESS complete. Price $250. Inquire at No. 403 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, over D. O'Hare's Trunk Store, or at 682 Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut, west side. a6 d3

FOR SALE.
THAT MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY THE late residence of Col. Samuel Churchill, deceased, is now offered for sale, together with the furniture. This is one of the most complete establishments in the city, and will be sold upon reasonable terms. To any one seeking an investment, this property offers every inducement aside from the comforts and conveniences of a home. The house is a large two-story brick, well constructed, and complete in all its arrangements, being located in the midst of a young and beautiful growth of the choicest trees, affording protection at a season like the present that all can appreciate.
The ground can be sub divided, should the owner desire, reserving two acres with the house, and the remainder, five and a half acres, could be sold in a short time for the price now asked for the whole. The furniture is of the latest style, elegant and costly in character, and from our best manufactories. I will sell, also, a very handsome open carriage and harness but little used. Also a pair of handsome bay horses, young, stylish and gentle. Persons desiring to purchase will find me at my residence, 6th street, between Walnut and Chestnut, or they can apply on the premises, corner of 7th and Kentucky streets.
a1dtf W. H. CHURCHILL.

For Sale or Rent.
WISHING TO MOVE TO LOUISville, I will sell or rent my FARM, on the Ohio river, six miles above Cloverport, Ky., containing 675 acres of bottom land, 350 acres in cultivation, 210 acres in meadow and the balance in other crops. The buildings are new, comprising a good dwelling barns, stables, hay press, sheds, and tenant-houses. I wish to sell the hay (secured in barns and stacks), the growing crops, stock, and farming implements. Address
jy30 d12* JAS. G STEPHENS, Cloverport, Ky.

For Sale,
A GOOD LITTLE FARM, CONTAINING 130 acres, all under fence, and mostly in grass—first rate water—good fruit and good buildings of all sorts—in Oldham county, one mile from Buckner Station, on the Louisville and Frankfort R. R.—which I will exchange for greenbacks. Apply to R. Mason, on the premises, or Luther Howard, Louisville. jy29 dim* ROB'T MASON.

For Sale.
TWO EXTRA FINE ROCKAWAY HORSES, sound and perfectly gentle. Can be seen at Miller & Leonard's stables, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.
jy 28 dtf

For Sale or Rent,
LOCUST GROVE, SITUATED ON THE Bardstown road, in a healthy and delightful neighborhood, three miles from the Court-house. The house contains 12 rooms, a good cellar, cistern, and all necessary outbuildings, and an abundance of water. There are nearly 5 acres of land, well improved with a fine garden and choice fruit trees. There is also on the premises an excellent Brick School-house (40 feet by 24), with desks and seats of modern improvement sufficient to accommodate over 50 pupils.
For further particulars apply to Osborn & McAteer, No. 424 Jefferson street, or to the undersigned, on the premises. jy25 d12* JAMES McBURNIE.

For Sale,
IN JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., LOT No. 227, on Spring street, between Maple and New Market, 49¼ front by 71½ feet deep; one desirable two story dwelling house with seven or eight rooms, good cellar, cistern, 55 by 200 feet on the south side of Market street, between Mulberry and Clark, now occupied by W. Patrick; also one two story brick house, two squares below the above on Market street, occupied by Mrs. Wallace.
Address, or apply to O. VERHOEFF,
j22 dlm No. 140 Fourth street.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:
℞ Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., June 6, 1859.
J. C. AYER & CO.—Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it bursts out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.
Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th September, 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.
Zebulon Sloan, of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.
Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."
Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes: "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.
NEW ORLEANS, 25th Aug., 1859.
DR. J. C. AYER—Sir: I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.
I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believed the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me. Fraternally yours,
G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.
INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.
DR. J. C. AYER—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.
Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and anything you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.
A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.
Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.
This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,
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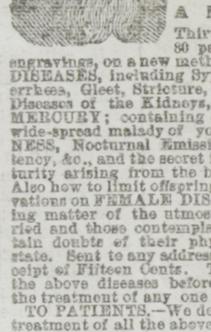
Galen's Head Dispensary,



ESTABLISHED IN 1850, AND *Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of* VENEREAL DISEASES, *And all Affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs of both sexes.*
Just published,
A MEDICAL REPORT:
Thirteenth edition, containing 80 pages and 60 fine plates and engravings, on a new method of treating VENEREAL DISEASES, including Syphilis in all its stages, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele and Hydrocele, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., WITHOUT MERCURY; containing a valuable treatise on that wide-spread malady of youth, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, &c., and the secret infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the baneful habit of self-abuse. Also how to limit offspring. To which is added observations on FEMALE DISEASES and other interesting matter of the utmost importance to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical ability to enter that state. Sent to any address, in a sealed wrapper, on receipt of Fifteen Cents. Those afflicted with any of the above diseases before placing themselves under the treatment of any one should first read this work.
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PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart, containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of country to cure any case at home free from damage or curiosity. All consultations private and confidential.
OFFICE—314 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, west side.
To insure safety to all letters, direct to
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
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BOWER'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
One bottle warranted a *permanent cure* in every kind of Piles; two bottles in LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALTRHEUM, and all diseases of the Skin. In case of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 5 bottles in 1,000 returned, and those were Fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must warrant it. For sale in Louisville by GEO. H. CARY, 241 Market street. s15 dly

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PROPRIETORS OF THE
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ATTENTION, DEALERS!
1,000,000 CIGARS, CHOICE BRANDS, for sale to the trade at old prices. Also constantly on hand a fine lot of Manufactured Tobacco, Big Lig, Fine-cut Chewing (in foil and bulk), a variety of Pipes, &c., ONLY AT WHOLESALE.
NICHOLAS LEMOS,
334 Main st., north side, bet. Third and Fourth,
All orders promptly filled. Louisville, Ky.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, HARTFORD CITY, & CANNEL COAL,
315 Main st., bet. Second and Third, north side.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO,
OF CINCINNATI.
THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES BEgins on Tuesday, November 1, 1864, and will continue sixteen week.
Total Fees—Professors (seven), Dissection, Hospital, and Matriculation, $85. Address
j20 dlm C. G. COMEGYS.

TO OUR AGENTS AND WEEK-LY SUBSCRIBERS.---In consequence of the continued advance of everything connected with the publishing of our paper, we can take no more subcriptions to our Weekly at club ates. We must have $2 50 for [illegible] every subscriber.

THE REBEL COL. JOHNSON SENDS A FLAG TRUCE TO GEN. BURBRIDGE—IT IS NOT RE-EIVED—COL. JOHNSON'S COMMUNICATION.—ajor Taylor, of the Confederate army, who ame into Kentucky with Col. Johnson, obained permission from the gunboat officers, ff Evansville on the Ohio river, to visit ouisville and Lexington, on a mission to fer with Gen. Burbridge in relation to his nt order in Kentucky. The Major arrived w Albany on Monday night, and, by of Gen. Ewing, was halted there. His were forwarded to the General's headters in this city, among which was a ommunication, explaining his mission. It as dated, "Headquarters Confederate Forces, nion county, Ky., Aug. 4th, 1864," and irected to Gen. Burbridge, commanding Deartment of Kentucky. It was signed by A. R. Johnson, Colonel, commanding Conderate States troops in Southern Kentucky," nd stated that the object in addressing the eneral was to learn his definition of his rder regarding guerillas, and what soldiers ome under that head. He desired to know whether all Confederate soldiers were to be eld responsible for the acts of lawless men—enegades from both armies. He claimed that he recent shooting of Confederate soldiers in enderson, for the outrages committed by a obber, was a bad precedent, and, if strictly dhered to, would cause a useless flow of lood in Kentucky. He argued that Confedrate soldiers in Kentucky should no more be held resposible for the outages of horse-thieving bands than they hould be for murders committed by the arlike Indian tribes on our Western froniers. He said that he wished to avoid all of he horrors that must attend the carrying out f such a policy, and therefore sent Major J. Walker Taylor to confer with the General, aving clothed him with authority to act in is (Colonel Johnson's) name. After duly onsidering the case, General Ewing instructd Colonel Fairleigh to write to Col Johnson hat Ma[illegible] Taylor would not be permitted to [illegible]d further on his mission, claiming that (Colonel Johnson) was in Kentucky, disant from Confederate lines, with a small orce composed of irresponsible men, and, no roof existing to the contrary, he should be egarded as acting on no authority but his wn. Colonel Fairleigh was also directed to eturn Colonel Johnson's communication to im, with the information that no documents such questionable shape could be officially mitted to General Burbridge. General [illegible]ng decided, that, as Major Taylor claimed o be a Confederate officer, he deemed it his uty to send him into Confederate lines, where e properly belongs. We are informed that he Major was forwarded over the railroads ast last evening, to be sent into rebeldom via Fortress Monroe.

A GUERILLA OUTRAGE—ATTACK ON A DROVE OF HORSES—MURDER OF DRIVERS—CAPTURE OF A PORTION OF THE DROVE.—At eleven o'clock on yesterday forenoon, a drove of sixty horses, on the way from this city to Gallatin, Tenn., belonging to Mr. W. B. Leonard, was attacked on the Salt-river and Elizabethtown road, three miles from West Point, by a band of twenty guerillas. Nine citizens were employed as drovers by Mr. Leonard, and they were in charge of the horses at the time of the attack. The guerilla band made a descent upon the party, and, without making any demands for surrender, commenced firing upon the men. They were all unarmed, and incapable of offering the slightest resistance. Three of the men were shot down in cold blood, while six succeeded in making their [illegible]cape. The horses were scattered by the [illegible]g, yet the guerillas succeeded in collect[illegible] forty-two of them, with which they im[illegible]ly started through Meade county, for the pur[illegible]se, as it is presumed, of joining Sypert or Johnson at Uniontown, on the Ohio river. News of the disaster and guerilla outrage was received in the afternoon at Elizabethtown and points on the Nashville railroad, and last evening several detachments of mounted troops from the different military [illegible]sts were sent in pursuit of the outlaws. It [illegible] be hoped that the pursuit will be conducted with great energy and vigor, and the thieving scoundrels be overtaken with their plunder, and brought to the punishment they so richly deserve. There was no excuse for their firing on the men in charge of the horses; and their killing of them can be regarded only in the light of cold, calculating murder. No doubt they were advised of the presence of the horses on the road, and were lying in ambush for them. If advised of one fact, it is fair to presume that they had full information of the number of men in charge of the drove, and the extent of their ability to make a defence. Knowing that they were citizens, employed in a legitimate business, unarmed, and incapable of opposing them in the accomplishment of their purpose, they shot them down without a word of warning or a single demand for surrender. The outrage is one of those dark crimes which appall the human heart, and make up the list of horrors inscribed on the roll of infamy handed down to history by guerilla warfare.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF LOUISVILLE.—Capt. [illegible]ewett has been entrusted with the construc[illegible] of the fortifications for the defence of Louisv[illegible]. He has now some two hundred laborers at work, and accessions are daily being made to his fatigue corps. We are assured that the work will be pushed to rapid completion. The plan is very extensive, and [illegible] finished the works will prove quite [illegible]midable. We understand that a force of two thousand contrabands will shortly be employed upon the defences. A large amount of labor is to be performed, and it will require several months to do it. When the work is completed, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that Louisville is one of the best fortified cities in the Union. We will then no longer start with alarm and tremble at the rumors of rebel raids into our State; but, safe behind our defences, an air of security will pervade the city, and we will mock at all hostile demonstrations made against the emporium of Kentucky.

ARRESTED FOR DISLOYALTY.—John Mears and Samuel Parkhurst were arrested in the city yesterday, charged with disloyalty. Both were intoxicated, and indulged in expressions not very complimentary to the Union cause. In addition to proclaiming his preference for Jeff Davis, Mears drew a knife and assaulted a soldier with it, inflicting several slight wounds. He was sent to the barracks prison for ten days. Parkhurst was extremely happy, and loudly cheered for the rebel army and the rebel President. In consideration of his intoxicated condition a light sentence was inflicted upon him. He was ordered to be kept in close confinement for five days, and in the meantime, on such rare delacacies as "hard tack" and salt bacon. We hope that the precious disciple of Jeff may enjoy his "frugal fare," and resolve, with his restoration to liberty, to abandon all thoughts of the rebel cause and become a stanch supporter of the Union.

[illegible]Among the officers wounded near [illegible] on the twenty second ultimo is Major Charles Foster, of the Eleventh Iowa, who is now lying at the Officers' Hospital on the corner of Brook and Broadway in this city, with the intention of proceeding to his home in Iowa as soon as his wound will permit. Major Foster has participated with honor in all the great battles of the Southwest from Shiloh to Atlanta. The army does not contain a choicer or more gallant spirit.

FROM MOBILE.—The first rumors of the success achieved by Admiral Farragut are more than confirmed by an official rebel despatch which appears in the Richmond papers. It states the gratifying facts, that, on the 5th instant, his fleet passed Forts Gaines and Morgan, which command the entrance of Mobile Bay, and attacked the rebel squadron so vigorously that the iron-clad flag-ship of the rebel Admiral Buchanan was disabled, and fell into our possession with all her crew, the Admiral having lost one of his legs. The Gaines was run ashore, and the Selma taken, while another iron clad took refuge up the river on the approach of the Federal fleet. Dauphin Island, at the eastern point of which Fort Gaines and a battery are situated, was invested by our troops at the same time the fleet ran the gauntlet, but we hear nothing concerning their efforts to reduce the rebel forts. The Cincinnati Commercial says the same method of attack which resulted in the capture of New Orleans seems to have been adopted in this instance, the fleet passing the rebel fortifications, and leaving their reduction to the land forces, while it steamed directly up to the city. The land defences of Mobile consist so far as known, of Fort Morgan, 136 guns; Fort Gaines, 50 guns; land battery on Dauphin Island, 9 guns; Fort Powell, 12 guns; and other works, 10 guns. The rebel navy consisted of the Tennessee, an iron-clad ram, 7 guns; Nashville, also iron clad, 6 guns; Morgan, iron clad, 5 guns; Baltic, do; Selma, cotton-clad, 4 guns; Gaines and Crescent, do; the Alert, a steamer of 5 guns, and four coast-guard steamers mounting in all 10 guns. The Tennessee was the most formidable of the iron-clads, and the rebels boasted of her competency to sink anything afloat in the Federal navy; but the ill-fortune of the Merrimac seems to have attended her. The other vessels are of small importance and will be disposed of without any difficulty. The success of the operations by land will, of course, depend chiefly on the measure of success attending the operations of the navy. If the city falls, Forts Morgan and Gaines will be cut off from succor, and must inevitably surrender. It is doubtful, even were the city to make good its defence against the fleet, whether these forts could hold out, since Admiral Farragut, by the destruction or dispersion of the rebel fleet, has obtained control of the bay and all approaches to these defenses of the channel. It is pretty safe to conclude, therefore, that the forts are in Federal possession before this time.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A SAW-MILL.—An accident occurred at the saw-mill of Mr. Ferguson on the Point, in this city, on Monday, which resulted in the death of a very worthy man. It appears that of two saws one was ready to be started, while the sawyer, Wm. Howard, was filing the other. The engineer, a German, was ordered to start the saw ready for work, but by mistake started the one which Mr. H. was filing. When he saw what was done he attempted to jump out of the way, but slipped and fell down upon a cross piece, which, going up and down with the motion of the saw, brought his body up a number of times against it, mangling and bruising him so dreadfully that he died instantly. Mr. Howard was a hard-working, industrious man, and leaves a large family, of whom he was the sole support.

☞ A couple of horses belonging to the Government were stolen by Mose Webster's guerillas, near Crittenden, Grant county, on Saturday last. On the same day, near Williamstown, Webster's men came across two hostlers who had been sent on business from the Government stables near Cincinnati, to Grant county, and robbed them of a pistol and a ten-dollar gold piece. It is astonishing that this band of horse-thieves and murderers of Union men have been allowed to roam at pleasure, for the past six weeks, over four or five thickly-populated counties of Kentucky, robbing stores, stealing horses, and committing all manner of outrages. A few days ago, Webster and about a dozen of his men went to Florence, which is only nine miles from Covington, and got drunk, remaining there for six or eight hours.

GUERILLAS AT GARNETTSVILLE.—The band of sixty guerillas that crossed Salt river, near its mouth, on Sunday, we learn, camped at Garnettsville, in the eastern portion of Meade county, on yesterday morning. Many of the citizens were becoming much alarmed, and were fleeing from their homes. The guerillas were quietly occupying the place, without offering to commit any depredations. It appears that the citizens were needlessly alarmed. Captain Dupoister, the notorious guerilla leader, was recognized among the band.

DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, two small boys, John and Michael Griffith, aged respectively eight and eleven years, while playing near a pool in the stone quarry, between Beargrass creek and Underhill street, and the Bardstown turnpike and Broadway, fell into the water and were drowned. The bodies were recovered at 4 o'clock, P. M., and returned to their sorrowing parents, residing on Hancock street, between Walnut and Madison.

FEMALE MILITARY PRISON.—We understand that one of the houses on Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, has been taken by the military authorities and transformed into a military prison, to be devoted exclusively to the confinement of females. A large number of such prisoners are already in the city, and they are daily received from Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

PRISONERS FROM THE FRONT.—Two hundred and fifty prisoners—deserters from the rebel army, and disloyal citizens—arrived in the city yesterday on the Nashville train, having been forwarded from Gen. Sherman's front. The deserters will be furnished with the oath of amnesty, and the citizens with bonds, and the whole sent North of the Ohio, there to remain during the war.

SOLDIERS TO BE PAID.—Soldiers in the field, many of whom have not received pay for four months and upwards, says the Nashville Union, will soon be rejoiced by the appearance of the army paymasters. It is understood that all the available resources of the Government will at once be applied to the payment of arrearages due to the troops.

SERENADE.—Our office was serenaded last night by the brass band of the post, newly organized. The strains fell upon the ear with a sweetness, and the head was bowed in musing thought, as we listened to the soft strains of touching melody. Thanks, true thanks, for the kind serenade.

☞ The official vote of Trimble county at the late election stands thus: For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Duvall 353, Benton 10. For Circuit Clerk—Wm. F. Peak 246, A. J. Wright 211. County Clerk—Wm. F. Peak 246, A. J. Wright 211. For Sheriff—E. G. Ray 232, J. B. Cook 210.

☞ Dr. John Delaney and Spencer Fish, citizens of Florence, Boone county, Kentucky, were arrested Monday on the charge of disloyalty. The former subsequently escaped from those who had him in charge, and his wife was taken as a hostage for his return.

☞ A musical recreation will be given at Sparks's Hall, in Jeffersonville, this evening, by Mr. Meininger, the brothers McCann, and the old public favorite, Prof. Tosso. They combine the talent to give an evening of unusual enjoyment.

☞ A rumor was current at Evansville on Sunday that the forces under command of Adam Johnson had a fight with a company of Federal cavalry, who were on their way to Henderson to reinforce the African soldiers stationed at that town.

☞ The vote for Appellate Judge in all the twenty-three counties of the District, except Owen, Henry, and Mercer stands: Robertson, 4,022; Benton, 3,561; Duvall, 1,853.

☞ A new pontoon bridge has just been placed across the Licking river, a short distance below Cole's Garden.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT—*Monday, August 8, 1864.*—The will of Katharine Seibert was proved and ordered to be recorded. Charles Rehm qualified as executor; Fred Frische, surety.

Inventory and appraisement of the estate of Michael Schneider filed for record.

George D. Myers, qualified as notary public for Jefferson county.

The will of Ferdinand Hunn proved and ordered to be recorded.

Katharine Hunn renounced the provisions of the will of her husband, Ferdinand Hunn.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Price was proved and ordered to be recorded. Thomas A. Marshall qualified as executor, without surety, as requested by said will.

Wm. H. Churchill, credit by the tax on $35,000; Sam'l Churchill's estate, by the tax on $7,500.

List of sales of the estate of Caleb Dorsey filed and ordered to be recorded.

Bruce Trabue and wife vs. Ann Ricky; ordered that the custody of the child in the petition mentioned be delivered to the plaintiffs.

The will of Philip Hinnemann was proved and ordered to be recorded. Elizabeth Hinnemann qualified as executrix, without surety, as requested by the will.

The will of Elizabeth Seaton was proved and admitted to record. John Seaton qualified as executor, without surety, as requested by the will.

Russell Huston sworn in as an attorney in this court.

W. A. Davis, appointed administrator of Gibson Mallory; Robt. Mallory, surety.

The following settled accounts were filed and continued for exceptions: J. D. Guthrie, administrator of William H. Yoe and Ellen D. Yoe; Ann B. Hoffman, executor of John C. Hoffman; H. H. Bohmar, guardian of H. W. Hohmar; and Philip Thomas, guardian of Catharine Thomas.

Margaret Pfeiffer, appointed administratrix of Frederick Pfeiffer; John Zeller, surety.

Belinda Redding, appointed administratrix of Mary Ray; Wm. P. Boone, surety.

J. C. Ellingsworth, appointed guardian of Harrison E., Sarah E., and Mary J. Hawes; Littleton Ellingsworth, surety.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—*Monday, August 9.*—John Wilson, carrying concealed a deadly weapon. Discharged.

John Meary, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and assaulting Chris. Restner. Examination waived, and bail given to answer a misdemeanor.

James and Julia Treacy, disorderly conduct. Bail in $200 for three months.

Joseph Fran, drunkenness. Bail in $200 for three months.

A. J. Lamar, same charge. Discharged.

Andrew Taylor, for same charge. Bail in $100 for three months.

Ann Sheridan, same charge. Bail in $200 for three months.

F. Gerrard, drunkenness. Having received a sound threshing he was discharged.

Chas. Sullivan, shooting at Jerome Phillips. Own bond to appear.

Jerome Phillips, shooting at Chas. Sullivan. Discharged.

Pat Devine and Thos. Conally, both charged with cutting Thos. Carey, and robbing him of $140. Discharged.

MURDER.—The Nashville Despatch is informed that Mr. Baker, a market gardener residing at Mill Creek, near the Nolensville pike, was murdered on Sunday night under the following circumstances: A large number of melons had been stolen from his garden, as well as other articles raised for market. The robbers who had before plundered his garden, or some others, visited him again on Sunday night, and Mr. Baker hearing them, went out to drive them off, when one of them fired his pistol at him, the first ball missing, and the second taking effect in the left breast, causing almost instant death. No clue has been obtained as to who the murderers are.

LOSS BY THE McCOOK RAID.—The Nashville Union has official information for saying that McCook's total loss, in his late raid, is less than five hundred. Other stragglers may yet come in, reducing the number still further.

☞ Information has reached Nashville, says the Press of yesterday, that the rebel General A. P. Stewart was wounded severely in the head at Atlanta on the 29th ultimo. Although suffering much, he was not considered dangerous.

☞ Several shots were fired at a soldier at eleven o'clock last night, who attempted to escape from the guard on the corner of Preston and Marshall streets. None of the shots took effect.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞ Old papers for sale at the counting-room of the Journal office.

☞ Mr. C. C. Spencer has a large special sale of Furniture at his auction-rooms this morning, to which special attention is called.

☞ Messrs. Gilbert & Co.'s auction-sale of Furniture, &c., at the residence 508 First street, between Green and Walnut, takes place to-day. A nice house and nice furniture. We hope the sale will be well attended.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.—Otis & Co.'s wholesale millinery house at 516 Main street, up-stairs, is well supplied with a full line of staple and fancy millinery goods. They have a full line of plain, black, and fancy-edged velvet ribbons, bonnet ribbons, quilled ribbons, laces, head-nets, and trimmed hats, which they sell with as much pleasure as when goods were not advancing so rapidly. jy10tf

NOW READY—The fourth volume of Metcalfe's Reports Decisions Court of Appeals. Price $5; price by mail $5 35. For sale by jy9 d17* S. C. BULL, Frankfort, Ky.

☞ Wall paper and window shades—a large stock always on hand—new goods constantly receiving, at Wm. F. Wood's, Third street above Main. m18 dtf

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN—From the too often fatal effects of *Summer Complaint or Chol'era Infantum*, by administering in time Dr. D. Jayne's CARMINATIVE BALSAM. No better or surer remedy can be found for *Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, or Cholera*, being quick, safe, and certain in its action, affording immediate relief.

Sold in Louisville by R. A. Robinson & Co., Edw. Wilder, and by Druggists generally.

Mon, Wed, &Sat—8, 10, 13.

Maguire's Compound Extract Benne Plant.

THE GREAT FAME WHICH THIS MEDICINE has acquired both here and throughout the Armies of the West and South as a remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all relaxed condition of the bowels, almost precludes the necessity of advertising it in this city; but as there are many strangers in our midst who may be suffering from these complaints, caused either by change of climate, water, or food, we would remind them that this medicine possesses wonderful efficacy. In our Almanac will be found the testimony of Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, U. S. Vols.; Col. S. H. Long, U. S. A., Chief Top'l Eng'rs; Major F. W. Crane, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Capt. S. Hoyt, C. S., Army of the Cumberland, and M. S. Mepham & Bro., No. 81 North Second street. Prepared only by J. & C. MAGUIRE, Chemists and Druggists, southwest corner of Second and Olive streets, and sold by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits. Sold in Louisville by RAYMOND & CO.

m28 t,w,sat&wtm.

GEO. R. PATTON.
GRAIN DEALER
AND
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 120 Fourth st., bet. Main and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE and is receiving daily large supplies of Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuff, Apples, Onions, Potatoes, Dried Fruit, White Beans, Baled Straw, Sweet and Crab Cider. my18 d3m

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Rich, Rare, and Racy!

A VERY BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF THE handsomest woman in the world; a peculiar rich colored photograph in oil, taken from life; beautiful to behold. This is really a magnificent picture; a perfect gem. She is a bewitching beauty. Price fifty cents. Sent free by mail in a sealed circular envelop. Address DAVIS & BRO., Box 1,232 Post-office, Cincinnati, O.

a3 d8*

CHEGARY INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
1,527 & 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, September 20. Letters to the above address will receive prompt attention. Personal application can be made after August 30, 1864, to jy30 d2m* MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

Shelbyville Female College.

THE FALL TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the first Monday in September next. The instructors are D. T. Stuart, Mrs. Eliza Schus, Prof. C. Kinkel, and Miss Florence Norvell. For information apply for circulars to Rev. D. T. Stuart.

Shelbyville, Ky., Aug. 9, 1864—d17*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCOTT, KEEN, & CO,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Men's, Youths', and Boys'
FINE CLOTHING
AND
Furnishing Goods,
CORNER SIXTH AND MAIN STREETS
LOUISVILLE, KY.
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PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
ALSO AGENTS FOR
MASON & HAMLINE'S CABINET ORGANS
THE BEST MAKE IN THE MARKET,
Market st., north side, between Sixth and Seventh,
jy27 d6m LOUISVILLE, KY.

A Physiological View of Marriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail as before.
june16 d&w3m

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelops, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
jy2 d3m

C. P. BARNES'S EXTRA GOLD PENS,

COPY-RIGHT SECURED.

SIZES & PRICES. Old pens repaired in the best manner for fifty cents (*and stamp*) each.	Pens only	Pens, silver extension cases	Pens, rubber reverse holders	Pens, silver and ebony holders & boxes
No. 0 or Ladies'	$1 00	$2 00		$1 50
No. 1 or Medium	1 50	2 50		2 00
No. 2 or Large	1 75	2 75	$3 25	2 25
No. 3 or Commercial	2 00	3 50	3 50	2 50
No. 4 or Engrossing	2 50	4 00	4 00	3 25
No. 5 or Union	3 00	4 50		3 75
No. 6 or Mammoth	3 50	5 50		4 50
No. 7 or Masonic (extra fine)	4 00	6 00		5 00
No. 3 Eureka	2 50	4 00	4 00	3 25
No. 6 Eureka	3 50	5 50		4 50

All pens bear my *trade mark*, "C. P. BARNES, EXTRA, LOU., KY.," for which I have secured the *copyright*, and are warranted 14 carats fine and perfect in every respect. Sent by mail or express to any part of the country on receipt of price and *return charges*. Persons ordering will please state the size and style desired, whether hard or soft, fine or coarse; and if the pen should fail to please or prove defective, will have the privilege of exchanging it. A deduction of fifteen per cent allowed on orders of $25 or over, and twenty-five per cent on those of $100. Liberal discount made to the trade. PEN and WATCH circular and price list sent FREE. Address

C. P. BARNES,
Dealer in Gold Pens and American Watches,
535 Main street, corner Sixth,
sep1 dly Louisville, Ky.

A DUTY.

The preservation of health is a duty we owe not only to ourselves but also to those who may be dependent upon us, to those with whom we may be associated as relatives or friends. With a due consideration for this, those afflicted with Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Weakness of the Stomach or Digestive Organs, will find a never-failing remedy in *Hoofland's German Bitters*, which can be had of any druggist or dealer in medicines at 75 cents per bottle.
a8 eod6

R. C. Hill's Celebrated
GOLD PEN
Manufactory,
333 THIRD STREET. 407 MAIN STREET.

SIZES AND PRICES. Old Pens repaired in the best manner for fifty cents (*and stamp*) each.	Pens only.	Do Silver Extension Cases.	Do rubber Reverse Cases.	Do Silver-Ebony Holders & Boxes.
No. 0, Ladies	$1 00	$2 00	....	$1 50
No. 1, Large	1 25	2 50	....	2 00
No. 2, Commercial	1 75	2 75	$3 25	2 25
No. 3, Large Commercial	2 00	3 50	3 50	2 50
No. 4, Union	2 50	4 00	4 00	3 25
No. 5, Mammoth	3 00	4 50	....	3 75
No. 6, Leviathan	3 50	5 50	....	4 50
Masonic No. 7	4 00	....	....	5 00
" No. 8 (very fine)	5 00	....	....	6 00

My Pens are 14 carat fine, and guaranteed perfect in every respect. Pens sent by mail or express on receipt of price and return charges. In ordering, state the size and style of case, Pen hard or soft, fine or coarse. If the Pen should not please, it can be exchanged. A discount of 15 per cent. on $25, the usual discount to the trade. For further particulars send for circular price list. Pens repaired every day.

GOLD PENS REPOINTED FOR 50 CENTS.

Address R. C. Hill, Gold Pen Manufacturer, 333 Third street, and 407 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Watches and Jewellery repaired by the best workmen. a2 d&Sun-tf

WM. W. MORRIS. EDW. HOGG. A. GOWEN
WM. W. MORRIS & CO.,
405 MAIN ST., 105 CHAMBERS ST
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Notions,
Stationery,
Furnishing Goods
Sutlers' Goods,
AT EASTERN PRICES.
405 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
aug17 dly

Keep Cool
BY GETTING A
JEDDO STRAW OR TROPICAL HAT
OF
WM. F. OSBORN.
HATS CAPS, and FURNISHING GOODS in great variety at
225 Main st., bet. Second and Third.
jy2

CECILIAN COLLEGE,
NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, HARDIN CO., KY.

WILL RESUME ITS REGULAR COURSE OF instruction on the 5th of September.

Owing to the rapid rise in the price of everything, we are obliged to raise our terms above that stated in our catalogue.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS (*in advance*):
Board, bed and bedding, ordinary mending, and tuition in any or all branches.......$100
EXTRA CHARGES (optional):
Medical fee per session.......3
Stationery at cash rates
Music and dancing per quarter, each.......19
For particulars address
H. A. CECIL & BROS.,
a4 d1m* Elizabethtown, Ky.

C. W. WALTER
(Lately of Thos. H. Larkin & Co., Saint Louis),
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT,
No. 82 Broadway, New York,

WILL MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONsignments or to his correspondents in Bremen, London, Liverpool, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Havre. General Agent for Messrs. CARL FOOKE, WIDOW, & SON, Bremen. Who will give particular attention to sales of TOBACCO. j7 d3mis

LOUISVILLE HYDRAULIC CEMENT
E. McHARRY
Successor to the original manufacturers, J. Hulme & Co.
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER.
OFFICE—No. 142 Wall street, Louisville Kentucky.

N. B.—This is the only genuine Louisville Hydraulic Cement, and is always branded "J. HULME & Co WARRANTED." j17 dis1m
[Cincinnati Commercial and St. Louis Republican copy.]

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER & BRO,
Commission Merchants,
No. 175 Pearl st., NEW YORK.

CASH ADVANCES MADE WHEN DESIRED ON consignments of Leaf Tobacco, Flour, Wool, Pork, and other produce.

REFERENCES:
Bank of North America, New York;
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co., "
Messrs. H. D. Newcomb & Bro., Louisville;
Citizens' Bank
may11 d3m

R. E. MILES'S
SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK
Manufactory,
No. 211 Main st., between Second and Third,
SIGN "GOLDEN HORSE HEAD."
my25 d3mis

AMUSEMENTS!

MASONIC TEMPLE.
THEATRE.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 12, 1864.
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TENDERED TO
MR. WM. M. HOLLAND,

By his numerous friends, on which occasion a splendid bill will be produced, and a host of volunteers will appear. The beautiful play entitled

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.

A variety of Singing and Dancing. To conclude with the Irish Farce of

THE OMNIBUS.

Admission, 50 cents. Doors open at 7½; Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
☞ For particulars see small bills. a10 d2

THE CROWNING CLIMAX.
DAN RICE'S
GREAT SHOW!

A GRAND CONSTELLATION, ONE MAMMOTH combination of three separate exhibitions, will perform in LOUISVILLE,

Monday, August 15, 1864.

AT THE CORNER OF SECOND AND GRAY STS, And every succeeding Afternoon and Evening during the week, at 2 and 8 o'clock.

The features of Dan Rice's GREAT SHOW include the far-famed and unrivalled blind horse EXCELSIOR, and the celebrated Educated Mules, to which are added the wonderful Performing Horse S. A. DOUGLAS, and three more rare specimens of equine sagacity, who will be performed by

MRS. DAN RICE,

Her first appearance in this city, assisted by the eminent artistes,

PROFESSOR STOKES AND FAMILY.

In the catalogue of animal intellect developed by philosophical training is HARRY COOK'S ACTING DOGS AND MONKEYS, From London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, who will present to the astonished spectator a DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE, A CIRCUS, A MINIATURE ARMY, A FASHIONABLE SOIREE, A GAY RIDING PARTY, and A DAY AT THE DERBY.

The third department, which will complete the brilliant *ensemble*, is

EARL LAY'S WILD BUFFALOES,

From the Rocky Mountains and Idaho, with a genuine troupe of Hunters and Camanche Ponies.

DAN RICE himself will appear at each exhibition, and the performance will be radiated and spiced by the original humors and fancies of the great modern wit, jester, and philosopher.

☞ Will exhibit in Jeffersonville, Monday, August 22d, and New Albany Tuesday, August 23d.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS; CHILDREN 25 CENTS.
au6 d13 J. E. WARNER, Agent.

Woodlawn Race Course,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, July 15, 1864.

REGULAR RUNNING MEETING FOR THE FALL of 1864 will commence on

Monday, October 10, 1864,

And continue six days.

FIRST RACE.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake, mile heats, Colts and Fillies, 3 years old, over the Woodlawn Association Course, fall of 1864; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit, the association to add $150, provided the stake is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the officers of the Association. Five or more subscribers to fill the stakes. To name and close August 15, 1864.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.
Mile Heats (all ages); purse.......$500
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11.
Three Mile Heats (all ages); purse.......$1,000
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12.
Two Mile Heats (all ages); purse.......$750
SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake dash of a mile over the Woodlawn Association Race Course, Colts and Fillies, 2 years old, $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; the Association to add $500, provided the stake is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the officers of the Association. Five or more subscribers to fill the stake. To name and close August 15, 1864.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13.
Mile Heats (all ages); purse.......$750
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake, two mile heats, for Colts and Fillies, 3 years old, over the Woodlawn Association Course; $200 entrance, $100 forfeit; $1,000 added by Association, provided the stake is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the officers of the Association. Five or more subscribers to fill the stake. To name and close August 15, 1864.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.
Two Mile Dash (all ages); purse.......$500
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15.
Four Mile Heats (all ages).......$1,500
Entries to be addressed to W. E. Milton, Louisville.
W. S. BUFORD, Pres't.
W. E. MILTON, Sec'y. jy16

AUCTION SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.
TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 12, at 5 o'clock, will be peremptorily sold, on the premises, a two-story Brick House, having six rooms, summer kitchen, and cellar, with cistern and stable situated on the west side of Hancock, between Walnut and Madison streets, and cornering on an alley. Lot 20 feet front by 105 deep.

TERMS—½ cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien.

a12 d3 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.
SPECIAL SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES AT AUCTION.

OWING TO THE LARGE AMOUNT OF FURNITURE in store and ordered to be sold immediately, I will make a special sale at Auction-Rooms on WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 10, at 10 o'clock, to which I ask the special attention of dealers and families. In the lot will be found a general assortment of new and second hand Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, China and Glassware, Cook Stoves, and Kitchen Utensils. To which will be added a variety of articles from a Commissary U. S. Naval boat.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
a9 d2 Auctioneer.

Administrator's Sale.

ON FRIDAY next, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., by order of the administrator of John Tompkins, deceased, we will sell, at his late office, on Main street, over the store of W. H. Stokes, sundry articles of Office Furniture, including Hemp Carpeting, nearly new. Also—
1 gold mounted Rifle;
1 fine double barrel Shot-Gun;
1 Sibley Tent, complete;
1 fine Gold Hunters' Watch;
1 extra Burglar proof Safe.
Also, by sample—
15 bbls extra Liquors;
3 demijohns do;
1 keg do.
Also— 56 shares ($100 each) Western Union Telegraph Stock;
1 share ($500) Woodlawn Race-Course Stock.
$1,000 stock in National Union Press.
The Safe can be seen at the store of Joseph T. Tompkins, on Sixth street.
Terms cash. S. G. HENRY & CO.
a9 d4 Auctioneers.

BY J. V. GILBERT & CO,

LARGE SALE OF SELECT AND NEW FURNITURE, at the residence, No. 508 First street, between Green and Walnut, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 10th inst., consisting of Rosewood Parlor set complete, Parlor, Dining-room, and Chamber Carpets, Rosewood and Mahogany Bureaus, and Closed Washstands, Bedsteads, Mattresses, and Bed Furniture, Tables, Table Ware, Chairs, Kitchen Range, a fine Cow and Calf, and the most desirable Residence in the city for rent—all at auction.
a8 d3 J. V. GILBERT, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
VALUABLE TWELFTH STREET BUILDING-LOT AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, August 10, at 4 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, on Twelfth street, west side, commencing 116 feet from south of Main, a desirable unimproved Lot of Ground, 23½ feet front by 105 deep.

Title perfect. Terms at sale
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
a8 d3 Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
CONDEMNED ARTICLES at HOSPITAL BRANCH A, CORNER OF NINTH AND BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, as above, by order of Dr. A. P. Watson, Surgeon U. S. V. I., in charge—
Iron Bedsteads; Wood Bedsteads;
Tinware; Stoves; Stove Pipe;
Chairs; Castings; 1,500 Bottles;
and other condemned articles.
Immediately after the above, at the Hospital Branch B, corner of Fifteenth and Main streets—
200 Wooden Bedsteads; Tinware;
Stoves, Cots, and other condemned articles.
Terms cash (U. S currency).
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
a8 d4 Auctioneers.

SPECIAL
TWO DAYS' AUCTION SALES
By THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
OF
Dry Goods, Stock Goods, Boots, Shoes,
&c., &c.

ON THURSDAY, 11th August, at 9½ o'clock A. M., a variety of Dry Goods; also balance of a retail stock of Dry Goods, Trimmings, &c.

At 11½ o'clock, invoices of Over-Coats, heavy Net Shirts and Drawers, Jackets, Hats, &c.

Terms cash (bankable funds).
T. ANDERSON & CO.,
a8 d4 Auctioneers.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN.

CASH ASSETS 1st July $3,275,000

The ÆTNA presents unsurpassed facilities for first-class Insurance upon all property liable to destruction by Fire.

DWELLING-HOUSES insured for three or five years at rates much reduced from annual tariff.

WM. PRATHER & CO., Agents,
jy30 d1m No. 416 north side Main street.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT OF BULlitt county, I will, on the 15th day of August, 1864, as Sheriff of said county, sell, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in Shepherdsville, on a credit of twelve months, with interest, the following-named slave:

MOSE, about 15 years of age, black color, weighs 105 pounds.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with security, the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond.

jy22 d20* W. PHELPS, S. B. C.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

EVENING DESPATCHES.

Rebel Raid to be Made on Buffalo.

The Plot Organized in Canada.

The Raiders Intend to Burn Buffalo.

Great Exultation Over Mobile News.

Speedy Capture of the City Expected

Great Excitement Among the Rebels

Gen. Averill's Victory Confirmed.

He Captured Six Hundred Prisoners

Including Gen. Johnson and Staff.

And All the Rebel Artillery & Trains.

Serious Accident on Hudson River.

Assessment on Kentucky Disloyalists

State of Affairs in North Carolina.

Gen. Grant Returned to the Army.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 9.

The Commercial says: The advance of cotton to $1 75 per pound creates some excitement. The demand is good, and jobbers who have been indisposed to buy cotton at the high prices, are now ready to operate at the late figures on the same kinds of goods at even a slight advance.

A private despatch from Washington to day says: Our news through rebel sources is all encouraging. The capture of Mobile is confidently expected, and we learn from the front that great excitement exists among the rebels both at Richmond and Atlanta. Military men say that Sherman will undoubtedly take advantage of the confusion of the rebels, and we look for accounts of a battle at any moment.

Averill's victory in the Valley is confirmed. His loss was very slight, and he captured 600 prisoners and all the rebel artillery. This and the report from Mobile made our Washington officials very happy to-day.

ALBANY, August 9.

As the Troy steamer Vanderbilt was coming up the river this morning, just before daylight, and when a short distance above Kenderhook, the upper light, she ran into a tow of cable boats, sinking three of them and damaging her own boat so much that the water was soon several inches deep in the lower cabin. Steam pumps were immediately set to work, but the water gained on them, and it was found necessary to run ashore, and it is feared that her hull sustained additional injury thereby.

The steamer St. John, which had remained some distance behind her, ran alongside, and took her passengers off. No one was injured or lost, but it is reported that two brothers, who were sleeping on the forecastle of one of the cable-boats, were either killed or drowned. A propeller and barge were sent from this city this morning to bring up the freight, which had sustained but little damage.

BUFFALO, August 9.

The afternoon's Commercial has come particulars about the reported raid on Buffalo. It appears that the Provost Marshal of this city, from various reports, was led to believe that the rebels in Canada had organized to burn Buffalo, and destroy the docks at Lockport. The Marshal laid the matter before Gen. Dix, who stated that he was aware of the existence of such a plot, but was unable to provide means to defeat it, but advised such measures to be taken as the exigency of the case required. The public are unadvised of any means of defense having been taken as yet. It is reported that Mayor Fargo protested against the removal of the 74th regiment from here, which has just been ordered for 100 days duty.

NEW YORK, August 9.

The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal via Fortress Monroe, arrived here. She brings the exchanged Union prisoners from Charleston.

Gen. Birney had made a raid in Florida, destroying several bridges, capturing a locomotive, cars, and a quantity of small arms. We now hold Baldwin and Camp Milkin.

A blockade-runner ran into Charleston on Wednesday night. Our released officers report, that since, they have been confined in Charleston, five blockade-runners had come in. Firing on Charleston and Fort Sumter continued.

WASHINGTON, August 9.

Information has been received that General Averill, after overtaking the enemy at Moorfield, attacked and utterly routed them, capturing between 500 and 600 prisoners, including Gen. Johnson, who subsequently escaped, with his whole staff and headquarter's colors, and all the rebel artillery and trains, and a large quantity of small arms. Gen. McCausland himself barely escaped by fleeing into the mountains. Averill pursued the scattered remnant of rebels for twenty-four miles, capturing many fugitives. His entire loss was seven men killed. The pursuit was only abandoned when Averill's horses were exhausted.

NEW YORK, August 9.

The Commercial's Washington special says that there is great exultation at the Navy Department over the news from Mobile. Blockade-running at Mobile will now be broken up, and several of our best gunboats will be relieved from duty there. The Tennessee was supposed to be the most powerful ram in the world. The sinking of the Tecumseh is entirely discredited.

Buchanan is only an Admiral in the rebel navy.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

HARRISBURG, August 9.

The extra session of the Pennsylvania Legislature met to-day. The Governor sent in his message. He calls on the Legislature to take some action for the defence of the State. He speaks of the support rendered by Pennsylvania to the national Government, and says the State has fulfilled all its obligations. Pennsylvania has a right to be defended by Government as a part of the common country. After alluding to the several invasions of the State by the rebels, he asks how could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to rise suddenly and beat back the hostile forces which had defeated the organized veteran armies of the Government. He adds: It is of course expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in its power to arrest the invasion, and facts will show, I think, that the people of an invaded State have not failed in their duty.

He specially condemns the gibes, sneers, and scoffs which have been thrown upon the people of Pennsylvania by the newspapers and citizens of other States. He quotes a letter addressed by him and Governor Bradford, of Maryland, to the President, asking that recruits raised by States shall be credited to quotes on the last call made, and equipped and supplied as other volunteers in the service.

NEWBERN, August 5.

The following items are taken from the Newbern Times: An expedition from Norfolk traversed through Albemarle county on Saturday and Sunday last, following closely upon the heels of one from Newbern, clearing out the blockade-runners.

The rebel ram Albemarle is now commanded by Moffit, formerly of the Florida.

Another rebel ram is in course of completion at Edward's Ferry, and they are pushing every nerve to finish it and bring it down on the river with the fall flood.

A diamond-shaped floating battery has been completed, carrying two guns to a side, with which the rebels propose to defend the mouth of the Roanoke. They have also constructed a fort mounting twelve guns and a 100 pound Parrott at the mouth of the river.

Forts Gray and Wessel have been totally demolished.

Attempts are being made by the rebels to raise the sunken Southfield.

CAIRO, August 9.

Gen. Payne has ordered a heavy assessment upon the disloyal citizens of Hickman, Graves, Ballard, and McCracken counties, Kentucky, for the benefit of the families of Union soldiers whose property has been destroyed by the rebels. Capt. Paine has gone to Hickman to collect the assessment. Fifty thousand poultry, ice, butter, eggs, coal, hay, wood, cattle, sheep, and hogs are among the articles.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 9.

The steamers Eutaw and America arrived at Quarantine this morning, from Liverpool, all well. They report three cases of yellow fever when they left, on the 3d.

Gen. Grant arrived from Washington this noon, on the steamer Diamond, and, after remaining three hours, proceeded up James river.

There is no news from City Point.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

The Commercial says: We learn that telegrams were received in town to-day announcing the fact that both Gen. Sherman and Gen. Thomas say that Atlanta will surely be ours by the close of the week.

CHICAGO, August 9.

The propeller C. Means was destroyed by fire off Muskegar, on Sunday. No lives lost. The vessel was valued at $31,000. She was insured for $12,000.

PROVIDENCE, August 9.

John Brown Francis, for many years a leading citizen of Rhode Island, died this morning. He has been Governor and a member of both Houses.

WASHINGTON, August 9.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amounts to $12,000.

BALTIMORE, August 9.

Nothing has been heard from the Valley today.

MAJOR GENERAL D. C. BUELL.—The Philadelphia Age publishes the following letter from General Buell by permission of the friend to whom it was addressed:

BEDFORD SPRINGS, July 10, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The public have seen no official announcement of the fact—though it is no doubt by this time very generally known—that I have resigned my commission in the army. I have several times since been assured that my personal friends, and many who without the claim of personal acquaintance have taken an interest in my official career, feel that some explanation of the circumstances and motives of my action is due to them. Accepting this claim upon me, I have already answered some of my friends in substance as I do you now.

It is perhaps unnecessary to enter into an exposition of the circumstances of my supersedure in Tennessee in the fall of 1862, since the particulars, though not without a certain value, involve interests of my own with which it is not my wish to weary you. As far as facts are concerned, it will suffice for the present to say, that, after the adjournment, about the 1st of May, 1863, of the "Commission" which investigated my campaign, my correspondence with the Department was confined to a monthly report, made to the Adjutant-General, that I was waiting the action of the War Department on the proceedings of that Commission; that about the first week of April last I was offered command under General Sherman, my junior, which I declined; that a month later I was again offered command under General Canby, also my junior, which I declined; that about three weeks later I received notification that I was mustered out of my rank as a Major-General of volunteers, and that on the same day I sent in my resignation as Colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Regular Army.

The impulses of most men would approve my course in this matter, if it even rested on no other ground than a determination not to acquiesce in any measure that would degrade me; but I had a higher motive than that. I believed that the policy and means with which the war was being prosecuted were discreditable to the nation, and a stain upon civilization; and that they would not only fail to restore the Union, if indeed they had not already rendered its restoration impossible, but that their tendency was to subvert the institutions under which the country had realized unexampled prosperity and happiness; and to such a work I could not lend my hand.

While there might have been more or less of personal ambition mixed up in the movement of secession, as there must generally be in the management of political affairs, yet I do not doubt that it was mainly determined by an honest conviction in the minds of those who engaged in it, that the control of the government had passed permanently into the hands of a sectional party which would soon trample on the political rights of the South. This apprehension was shared in by a very large portion of the people who did not favor secession; and who were so anxious for the preservation of the Union that even coercive measures, if tempered by justice and mercy, would not estrange them. Under these circumstances the use of military force to put down armed resistance was not incompatible with a restoration of the Union with its former glories and affections, provided the means were employed in such a manner as to convince the people that their constitutional rights would be respected. Such a policy, therefore, in the use of force, if force must be resorted to, had the manifest advantage of weakening the power of the rebellion, and strengthening the government, independently of the moral force which dignity and justice always lend to authority.

A policy which recognized these principles was wisely declared by Congress in the beginning of the war; and from a fervent desire for the preservation of the Union, in which pride of country and all my interests as a citizen centered, not less than from a natural impulse, I gave that policy my earnest support. Unfortunately it was too often cheated of its due effect by the intrusion of sectional rancor, and the injudicious or unfaithful acts of agents of the government; and when, at the expiration of a year, a system of spoliation and disfranchisement was inaugurated, the cause was robbed of its sanctity, and success rendered more difficult of attainment.

You have, in these few lines, an explanation of the motives of my conduct while I was in command, as well as of the step which, after twenty-three years of service, has closed my career as a soldier, and broken up the professional habits and associations to which I was educated, and in which I have passed the larger portion of my life. I am very far from casting unfavorable reflections upon the thousands in the service, who, perhaps, with views similar to my own, have not chosen my course. Few of them have been similarly situated; and I rather commend the patience with which they have struggled on in positions which must otherwise have been filled by less scrupulous men, and in which they might mitigate some of the calamities which they yet could not wholly prevent.

Very truly yours, D. C. BUELL.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

PROBLEMS FOR THE LITERATI.

I. If the Principal of a certain Ward school received $900 for teaching *six* pupils last session, how many ought he to teach next session for $1,250?

II. If the Principal of another Ward school taught *two* pupils last session for $900, how many *ounces* of knowledge (Troy weight) ought he to have communicated, how many *did* he communicate, and how many *will* he communicate next session for $1,250, on the supposition that he have the same number, or, for variety's sake, one less?

III. "We must pay teachers according to their talents." On this supposition, how many *more* ounces of brain ought said gentleman to have in proportion to the cost per pupil than a primary teacher who had charge of *eighty* pupils at a salary of $300 a year?

IV. If it required $200 to feed a *horse** last session, how long will it take a primary teacher to eat her head off on a salary of $325 a year? LUDIVENTE.

* *Resolved*, By the Board of Trustees, July 6, 1864, *without a dissenting voice*, that the superintendent be allowed $200 for extra expenses (*feeding his horse*) incurred by him during the scholastic year just ended.

A modern Jack Sheppard by the name of James Kelly, escaped from prison at Lancaster, Pa., last week. He took up the flooring of his cell, and worked a passage into the hot-air chamber, through which he passed, a distance of about sixty feet, forcing open the iron gate at the lower end, and thence working his way into the cold-air flue by tearing up the plank covering it, and making his way to the cold wall. From this chimney he broke a hole through the outside wall of the prison and made his escape. The hole was worked through stone masonry fifteen feet six inches thick, about six feet from the ground.

MARRIED,

In Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday, August 9th, by Rev. R. B. C. Howell, Mr. B. F. KAESSER, of this city, to Mrs. JENNIE E. BURGE, daughter of Dr. J. W. Morton.

At Christ Church, on Sunday evening, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Craik, WM H. ECKERSALL, U. S. A., to Miss ELLA VIRGINIA DELEMERE, youngest daughter of Mrs. S. A. Browne, of Memphis, Tenn. Memphis papers please copy.

DIED,

On the 16th of July, 1864, at the Buckner Hospital, Newnan, Ga., of typhoid fever, HENRY C. COLSTON, ensign 6th Kentucky regiment.

At Lexington, Ky., on Friday night last, August 5, 1864, FRANCES DALLAM PETER, second daughter of Robt. and Frances P. Peter.

On the 9th instant, at 20 minutes after 3 o'clock P. M., AMELIA, daughter of Jas. M. and Mary Clarke, aged 6 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Green street, between Seventh and Eighth to-morrow (Wednesday), the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A. M., PEN T. STEWART, in the 47th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence on Market, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.
Norman, Cin. S. B. Young, Madison.
J. T. McCombs, Hend.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.
Norman, Cin. S. B. Young, Madison.
Lewellin, Henderson.

The river at this point is about stationary, with twenty seven inches water in the canal.

The weather was cloudy and hot yesterday, with a drizzling rain in the evening.

The Mollie McPike will be at the wharf this morning. She returns to Cincinnati at 3 P. M.

FOR CINCINNATI.—The Emma Floyd is the mail-boat for Cincinnati to-day, leaving at 12 M.

FOR HENDERSON.—The Palestine got off the docks yesterday, and she will be the United States mail-packet for Henderson this evening at 5 o'clock. She leaves the Portland wharf.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
TUESDAY, August 9.

The noon despatches at the Merchants' Exchange to-day report money unchanged at New York. Gold at 254. Cotton higher at $1 77. Groceries quiet, and a decline in sugar of ¾c ⅌ lb; in molasses, 10c ⅌ gallon. Flour dull, and a decline of 20c; wheat declined; mess pork declined; lard was unchanged; whiskey dull, and prices nominal, at $1 74.

The following sales were reported at the Merchants' Exchange to-day: 475 bbls mess pork at $41, 50 do do prime at $39, 250 tierces lard at 20c, 50,000 lbs clear sides at 18½c, 46,000 do do old at 16¼c, and 90,000 lbs dried beef, packed, at 21c.

There is no material change in prices to note in our general market. We quote gold, silver, exchange, &c, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	...@254	260
Silver	238@240	......
Exchange—		
New York	⅛@¼ dis.	par
Philadelphia	do	do
Boston	do	do
Baltimore	¼ @⅜ dis.	⅛ to par.
Kentucky Bank notes	4@	4¼
Q. M. Vouchers, city	8 @10 dis.	......
do do country	10 @15 dis.	......
Orders on Washington	5@5½ dis.	

ALCOHOL—Market quiet, and prices unchanged. We quote at $3 46@3 54, the former price for 76 ⅌ cent and the latter for 98 ⅌ cent.

CANDLES AND SOAP—In fair demand, and star candles held firm at 32@34c. Tallow at 17@18c. Soap at 14@15½c.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged. We quote Western Reserve at 19½c; Hamburg at 20c.

COTTON YARNS—Unchanged. We quote sales of No 500 at 83c, No. 600 at 80c, and No. 700 at 87c.

COAL—Unchanged. Holders are firm at 35c ⅌ bushel by the cart-load, and 30c by the barge-load at the river.

FLOUR—Market quiet. We quote extra and family at $9 50@9 75.

FEATHERS—Sales at 77c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged at 51@53c. Sugars dull; New Orleans at from 23@25c; crushed at 32@33c. Molasses unchanged at $1 15@1 18.

HEMP—We quote at $135@150 ⅌ ton. Prices are dull.

WHEAT—There is little doing in wheat, and the receipts are still light. A lot of new red was sold today from wagons at $1 75. No white offered.

CORN—Is in good demand at $1 15@1 20 for ear, and $1 20@1 25 for shelled.

OATS—Remain unchanged. We quote at 90@95c

HAY—Unchanged at $20@23 ⅌ ton. Sales from store at $25.

OILS—Unchanged, and prices are very firm. Lard oil selling at $1 60@1 65; coal oil at 95c@$1, according to quality; benzine at 65c ⅌ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote at $5.

PROVISIONS—There was some activity in provisions to-day, with sales of 475 bbls mess pork at $41, 50 do do prime at $39, 250 tierces lard at 20c, 50,000 bbls clear sides at 18c, 40,000 lbs old do at 16¼c, and 90,000 lbs dried beef, packed, at 21c.

SALT—Unchanged. The market is very active, with sales at 75@80c.

SEEDS.—We quote clover at $12, timothy at $5, cleaned bluegrass at $1 75, hemp at $3 25, red-top at $1 50, buckwheat at $3 50, and flaxseed at $2 65 ⅌ bushel. Mustard seed at 16c ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Prices unchanged. Sales of 289 hhds today as follows: 6 at $10, 12 at $11@11 75, 33 at $12@12 75, 23 at $13@13 75, 14 at $14@14 50, 15 at $15@15 75, 9 at $16@16 75, 7 at $17@17 75, 10 at $18@18 75, 8 at $19 @19 50, 5 at $20@20 50, 7 at $21@21 75, 7 at $22@22 75, 7 at $23@$23 75, 7 at $24@24 75, 10 at $25@25 75, 8 at $26@26 75, 13 at $27@27 75, 11 at $28@28 75, 3 at $29@29 75, 10 at $30@30 75, 3 at $31@31 75, 4 at $32@32 75, 3 at $33@33 50, 8 at $34@34 75, 7 at $35@35 75, 4 at $36 @36 50, 5 at $37 25@37 50, 5 at $38 25@38 75, 5 at $39@39 25, 3 at $40@40 25, 4 at $41@41 50, 9 at $42 50, 2 at $43 50, 1 at $44 75, 1 at $46, 3 at $48, 1 at $49 50, 2 at $50@$50 25, 1 at $52 50, and 3 hhds trash at $7 50, $3 75, and $9 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

WOOL—In good request and unchanged. We quote wool in grease at 64@65c, and washed at 95c @$1 ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—Prices unchanged at $1 73. No sales reported.

CINCINNATI, August 9, P. M.

Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat 3c lower. Corn held firmly at 3c to 5c above buyers' ideas, owing to the light supply. Oats 3c lower; new 83c, and old 87c.

Whiskey $1 73.

No sales of mess pork. Bulk meats firm, at $13¼@14c for shoulders. Bacon shoulders 16c, sides 17c, and clear 19c. Lard held at 20c.

Groceries unchanged and quiet, with a fair jobbing demand at full rates.

Flaxseed higher, at $2 20 ⅌ bushel. The new crop sold at $2 90, delivered.

Gold declined to 253@254, and dull. Exchange firm. Money tight, at 10@12 ⅌ cent.

NEW YORK, August 9, P. M.

Cotton less active and scarcely so firm; sales at $1 75 @1 76 for middling uplands.

Flour—State and Western dull, heavy, and 10@28c lower; sales at $9 75@9 85 for extra State, and $10 30@$10 55 for round-hoop Ohio, the market closing dull, with no buyers at outside quotations.

Whiskey firmer; sales at $1 73@1 73½ for State, and $1 74@1 74½ for Western.

Wheat heavy and 3@5c lower; sales at $2 15@2 30 for Chicago spring, $2 18@2 36 for Milwaukee club, and $2 41@2 50 for winter red. Corn heavy and 2@3c lower; sales at $1 53@1 54 for new mixed, and $1 52 for inferior do. Oats in fair request at 95c@$1 for Western. Rye firm.

Coffee firm. Sugar dull; sales of Cuba Muscovado at 21c. Molasses dull and unchanged.

Petroleum steady.

Mess pork lower. Beef heavy and dull. Butter scarce and firm at 40@45c for Ohio. Cheese in good demand.

Money easy at 7 ⅌ cent. Sterling exchange dull at 276@277 for currency. Gold lower, opening at 255, declining to 252¾, and closing steady at 254.

Government stocks without change.

Stocks steady.

STEAMBOATS.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson
J. T. McCOMBS.......F. HURRY, Master.
Will leave as above on this day, Aug. 10, at 5 P. M., Portland wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to
a10 T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

For Cincinnati and Way Landings.
The swift, light-draught passenger packet
MOLLIE McPIKE.......FRANK BURNETT, Master,
Will leave on this day, the 10th inst., 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board.
Her cabins and state-rooms are large and airy, and passengers will consult comfort by securing rooms.*

REGULAR PACKET—U. S. MAIL LINE,
Connecting at Cincinnati with Early Eastern Trains.
FOR CINCINNATI.
On and after Sunday, July 31st,
The magnificent passenger steamers
MAJ. ANDERSON, BILDRETH, master,
GEN. BUELL, WHITTON, master.
One of the above steamers will leave for the above port daily at 11 o'clock A. M., and the steamers EMMA FLOYD or NORMA will leave for the same port daily at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent,
jy31 Office at the Wharfboat, foot of Third st.

1863. 1864.
LOUISVILLE and HENDERSON
U. S. MAILBOATS,
For Owensboro', Evansville, and Henderson, connecting at Evansville with the
CAIRO & EVANSVILLE PACKET.
The new and light-draught steamers BIG GREY EAGLE and TARASCON will leave every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday at 5 P. M.

NOTICE.

All freight and passengers must be at the Portland wharf before 5 o'clock P. M., as the boats will not be delayed after that time under any circumstance. Letters, bills of lading, packages, &c., must be left with the Agents, on Fourth street, between Main and the river, before 3 o'clock P. M.
d17 dtf J. H. BUNCE, Sup't.

HYDRAULIC FOUNDERY
AND
MACHINE SHOP
Northeast corner Washington and Floyd sts.
J. BARBAROUX, Proprietor.

MANUFACTURER OF STEAMBOAT MACHINERY; Stationary and Portable Engines and Boilers; Mill Machinery; Sheet Iron, Brass, and Copper Work; Circular Saw Mills; Shingle Machines; SORGHUM SUGAR MILLS; Oil Well Tools and Machinery; Hydraulic Presses and other Machinery for Manufacturing Tobacco; Lard, Timber, and Mill Screws; Cast and Wrought Iron Screw Pipes; Socket and Flange Pipes; Wrought and Cast Iron Railing and Verandahs; Force and Lift Pumps of various kinds; Shafting and Hangers, and all kinds of Castings and general Jobbing Work. a2 d1mis

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN C. BENEDICT BECAME A PARTner in our business July 1, 1864. The name and style of the firm will hereafter be D. S. BENEDICT & SONS. D. S. BENEDICT & SON.

D. S. BENEDICT & SONS
(D. S. BENEDICT. E. W. BENEDICT. JNO. C. BENEDICT),
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
No. 326 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth,
jy26 d10 LOUISVILLE, KY.

BACON, CLARDY, & CO.,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
No. 181 Pearl street. NEW YORK.

D. S. BENEDICT & SONS, Agents, Louisville, Ky. Liberal advances made on consignments to above house. y26 d10 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

100 HHDS PRIME TO CHOICE N. O. SUGAR in store and for sale by
jy26 d10 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

300 BBLS REFINED SUGAR in store and for sale by
jy26 d10 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

300 BAGS COFFEE in store and for sale by
jy26 d10 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

50 BBLS NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES in store and for sale by
jy26 d10 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

CITY HOTEL,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
S. H. BULLEN,
Late of Louisville, Ky.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS OLD friends and the public generally that he now has charge of this well-known and commodious house, where he will be glad to see and pay every attention to all such as may favor him with their custom.
a6 d23

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.
M. J. METCALF & SON,
101 Union st., BOSTON, MASS.,

THE only manufacturers in the United States of Brass Alphabets and Figures to any great extent or in any variety. Sold at wholesale at the Lowest CASH PRICES. Also the best of Indelible Stencil Ink, VERY CHEAP. Stencil Dies and all kinds of Stencil Stock. Inquiries or orders promptly attended to.
jy23 d3m

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.

MY EVENING VISITOR.

BY ANNIE CABLE COLE.

The woodland dove, grief's minstrel bird,
All day has sobbed her plaintive strain,
Which fills my soul, like unbreathed sighs,
Or unwept tears of hidden pain.
And now, meek, gloom-eyed, twilight gray,
Steals on, and 'round me darkly flings
A sadness, keen, wild, undefined,
A misty shadow of her wings.

But memory comes, and gently cleaves
The cloud of time, that gathered slow,
Betwixt the care-fraught present, and
The shadow-peopled long ago.
And through the rift, so noiseless glides,
A heaven-eyed, soft-voiced, cherub fair;
With lofty, sweet, yet baby brow,
'Neath flakes of silky sun-tinged hair.

Oh, how my fond heart gushes o'er
With floods of tender yearnings wild,
As steals so safely to my side,
My angel-stolen, sweet-brow'd child.
Hark! hear his laugh! A gleeful gush
Of rippling, mellow music sweet,
As eagerly he plucks and flings
His treasured roses at my feet.

And now, I feel the airy touch,
Of dainty, dimpled fingers fair,
As in his quaint, fantastic style,
He gaily decks "sweet mama's hair;"
And ah! the flowers he tangles there,
Yield not a breath more pure and sweet
Than that from his sweet rosebud lips,
As oft they mine in kisses meet.

Anon, when sorrow's rain-drops flow
Forth from my dimm'd, grief-clouded eyes,
I meet his lustrous, liquid orbs
Upraised in childish, sad surprise,
And read the wealths of sympathy,
His baby bosom fain would speak,
As still his tiny fingers try
To *pick* the tear-drops from my cheek.

And e'en when soft-eyed slumber seals
My brow, through dreamland's realms of joy
Forgetting life's dull, weary hours,
I wander with my spirit-boy:
Until returning daylight pale,
With fingers coldly rude, untwines
His clinging arms from 'round my neck—
Back to the grave his form consigns;
And soon, like envious ones, the cares
And harrowing trials of the day
Crowd from my mind—yet not my heart—
The memory of my loved, lost Clay.

FORT DONELSON, TENN.

FRASCATIS.

[The following graphic sketch of a scene at "Frascatis"—formerly a noted Parisian gambling house, is an extract from "Quite Alone"—a romance now in course of publication in Dickens's "All the Year Round." It is in the highest degree sensationary.]

One was a very old friend, and he had grown to be a very old man. It is nearly fourteen years since we last met him. His hair was still black, but it was the hair of a wig, and not of a living head. His whiskers were ragged and sparse, and these, together with a bristly mustache he had recently grown, were ill-dyed, and the white showed athwart the purple like cotton in a fraudulent fabric of silk. His teeth, which were wont to gleam so beautifully, were now only a few irregular, broken, and discolored fangs. His face was haggard, yet unduly puffed and swollen about the jaws, and in many places blotched with purple. It was easy to detect, without turning down his eyelid or inhaling his breath, that he drank. He snuffed, too, in every place where he was not allowed to smoke. He had come to that age when a naughty old man wants every kind of stimulant, and rushes down hill by half a dozen parallel roads. His attire was shabby, and his linen cloudy; his trousers were patched, and the lustre on his hat was due, half to grease and half to the recent application of a wet brush. You could see the hole in his left boot, where he had inked his stocking to conceal the whiteness of the orifice. In one hand he dangled a dingy yellow glove, which had no fellow; from his dexter wrist dangled by a string, a loaded walking stick, which was more like a bludgeon. But it would be unpardonable to omit the fact that he wore spurs, dimly lacquered, and that his frayed and eraseous stock was fastened with a sham carbuncle pin, price one franc twenty-five centimes in the Galerie Vivienne, and unavailable at the Mont de Piete.

This was all that was left of the fashionable Mr. Francis Blunt. The glories of the Horticultural fete, Gamridge's Hotel, the cabriolet and the tiger, the body servant and the chambers in town, the watches and rings, the scent and cambric, and the cut velvet waistcoats had all come down to this. It would be wearisome to dwell on all the details of a career toward the dogs, which had continued with brief intermissions of prosperity for fourteen years. It would be sullying this page with the shabbiest and sorriest of chronicles. His instincts had always been canine, and the dogs had him at last, it was a natural culmination, It was only what might have been expected. Hundreds of spirits as dashing, as fashionable, as accomplished, had so subsided into decrepitude, and drifted into extinction. The brilliant butterfly had become the dirtiest of grubs again. He was but one of a motley, brilliant, worthless million.

But if you want the rapidest coup d'œil—the most comprehensive bird's eye view,—here it is. A thousand table d'hote dinners (many of them on credit), and a thousand days passed outside cook-shops, with nothing to eat. Thousands of bottles of wine, some paid for, some to which he had been treated, many which he had cozened innkeepers out of. Much brandy, many cigars; hecatombs of card-packs, legions of billiard-matches, a sack full of loaded dice, a shower of stamped paper, bearing his name, now as a drawer, now as acceptor, now as indorser. An occasional appearance in the English Insolvent Debtor's Court; one or two proclamations of outlawry; a ream of begging letters; a host of unpaid tailors; several bevies of bayaderes, and worse; half a dozen convictions for escroquerie entoiling lengthened residences in French, in Belgian, and in German jails; a few duels, more numerous canings and horsewhippings. Behold it all. He had ridden in carriages and-four, and he had been kicked down stairs; he had danced at balls and run away from landlords; he had been drunken and gay, and sick and in hospitals; but the route had been always downward, and it had come to this at last. And, as the Sibyl enhanced day by day the price of her portentious volumes, while they were diminished in number, even so did Mr. Francis Blunt require every day more brandy, and derive a smaller amount of comfort from that downhill cordial.

His circle of existence was narrowing. Mephistopheles's poodle was tracing more involved concentrics round him. The moral halter was tightening. He dared not show himself in London, in Brussels, at the German watering places. Out of a dozen former friends whom he would meet by chance, not ten, not eleven, but just the whole dozen, would cut him. When his name was mentioned, it was not as "poor devil"—he was beyond contemptuous charity—but as "horrible old scamp." The miserable man had no one to talk to now, but a few tavern waiters, gaming-house employes, dunning landladies, billiard markers, police agents, and commissaries of police. His acquaintance with the two last named classes was involuntary. The police were well aware of him. "Le nome Blunt" was down in the blackest books of Rue de Jerusalem. He was too old and drunken to be made useful as a spy. The alguazils quietly waited until they could catch him in flagrant delit, and cart him off to the galleys as a robber. He had ceased to have a regular lodging, and slept by the night in the worst "garnis" of the worst quarters, at fifteen sous. When he had no money he prowled about the Champs Elysees. When he won, he would have a drinking-bout at the wine shops in the Halles, which are kept open all night, and would be an insolent Amphitryon to market gardeners and sergents de ville, who scoffed at him while they drank at his cost. But these festive evenings were rare. He had reached, to all appearance, that stage in a gambler career, when a man never wins heavily, and when Fortune permits him only to pick up sufficient from the green cloth to save him from sheer starvation, and enable him to support life while she tortures him. There were very few even tenth rate cafes and estaminets now where he was welcome, or allowed to brawl and drivel over his brandy, or his absinthe. There is a phase in rascaldom when the rascal is even ostracised by his mates. Blunt had become a solitary rogue. "Mauvais garnemen," cried the French raffs. "A thorough rip," sneered the English raffs, who knew him. So he was left alone.

"And yet," he would moan piteously to himself, sometimes, "I have a brother in India who must be worth millions. Where is he? How came he to leave the service? Is he dead? I have written hundreds of letters to him in vain. Where is George Blunt?

There was one place, indeed, of which he was free—one hostelry open for twelve hours out of the twenty-four—one caravanserai where he could enter. So long as he had a hat and a coat they would admit him to the gaming tables. The line was drawn at caps and blouses. So long as hats were hats, and coats coats, they were recognized as belonging to the "mise decente," and their wearers were entitled to be called, in gaming-house parlance, "Messieurs de la Galerie."

This precious Gentleman of the Gallery then, on the morning in question, went up to the well worn stairs of Frascati's, and surrendered his hat and stick to the janitor at the door, who knew Blunt well, and was indeed an ancient punter, on whom, when utterly broken down, the administration had taken compassion, and provided with a snug refuge for his declining days. He had seen men and cities, and knew all the folly of betting against the black, and all the madness of backing the red. And accordingly, once a month, when his scanty wages were paid him, and he had a holiday, he very carefully backed the red and lost every sou at the gaming table, and, next day, went back, contentedly to take care of the hats and sticks.

A clean old gentleman in a shirt frill, blue spectacles, nankeen pantaloons, and speckled grey stockings—the uncle in a vaudeville kind of gentleman—whispered behind his signet-ringed hand, as Blunt shambled toward the roulette table, to a stately military made up personage, with a tremendous spiked mustache, and the ribbons of half a dozen foreign orders at his button-hole:

"He was in luck yester'ay. He backed the numbers, always putting a five franc piece a cheval—on horseback. He must have won at least five louis. Had he been able to pay gold instead of silver, he would have netted a hundred."

"He will back the same number, you will see, to-day, and lose," quoth the military personage, sententiously. "I am sick of seeing that old scoundrel. I long to behold him sitting between two gendarmes on the benches of the court of assize."

Neither the clean old gentleman nor the military personage ever risked so much as a five franc piece at the tables. It was strictly against their orders to play. Their business was to watch those who gambled; and there were others there whose business it was to watch them. Both were spies of the police. But when the toils of the day were over, and they were off duty, the police gentry, and some select acquaintances among the croupiers, and the liveried lacqueys (whose services were prefunctory, and who were no more real footmen than the "greencoats" of the playhouse), would adjourn to a quiet wine shop and gamble away their leisure hours in comfort and joy.

Blunt played from noon till four o'clock. Superstitious, as all gamblers are, he had dreamed on three successive nights, that thirty-three was to be his lucky number at roulette. Understand that, had he put a piece of money, or a banknote on this number, and when the ball had ceased revolving in the wheel, the number thirty-three, where it had halted, been proclaimed, he would have received thirty-five times his stake. But there were, of course, no less than six-and-thirty chances against him; and, his dream notwithstanding, his capital was too small (he had three louis left after a night at the Halle), to risk even the smallest amount "en plein," or in full, on the number. He put his stakes on horseback; that is to say on the yellow boundary line between the square numbered thirty-four, so that, according to the rules, if either of those numbers turned up, he was entitled to receive half thirty-five, or seventeen times his stake. Sometimes he shifted his piece, and put it, still on horseback, between thirty-three and thirty two, thus doubling his chances of winning. Oh! he was cunning.

He began with a five-franc piece; won a little, lost a little; abstained from playing during a few rounds; then kept his hand in by staking on red, on black, on odd, or on even; then went back to the charmed square of thirty-three, and put ten francs on horseback. The wheel went round, and the ball jarred from compartment to compartment.

"TRENTRE TROIS, noir, pair et passe," cried the banker.

With a rake the croupiers propelled toward the gamester seventeen times his stakes, a hundred and seventy francs.

He drew the money together, separated two louis from it, crammed the rest in his breast pocket, and placed it in the same position. Then the game was made, and the brass pillar was twirled, and the ball went whizzing round.

"TRENTRE QUATRE, rouge impair et manque," cried the banker.

It being thirty-four, and the stake being entitled to share in half the gains in either number, they pushed seventeen times forty francs toward Blunt. He was now the possessor of four hundred and fifty francs.

He had not had so much money for months. He calculated that he could spend a hundred francs in a riotous night, keep fifty francs for eating and drinking, for emergencies, and still have a floating capital of three hundred francs, which, properly divided, would enable him to play for a whole week. To many gamesters of Mr. Blunt's calibre, who were watching his game, the same calculation presented itself, but to the surprise of his neighbors, he never touched the four hundred and fifty francs. It was in gold, and he let the pile remain between thirty-three and thirty-four. He shut his eyes and screwed the lids close together. He folded his arms, and dug the nails into the palms of his hands. He felt that the back of his head was burning hot, and that his feet were icy cold. He gnawed his lips, and awaited the issue.

The pillar was twirled; the ball rushed round in mad gyration. Blunt heard it hopping up and down, to and fro, from the outer to the inner rim. Then its march was feebler; then it stopped. Then there was silence, and a voice like the sound of a trumpet came and smote him on the ear.

"TRENTRE-TROIS," it said, "noir, pair et passe."

It was thirty-three. He had won seven thousand six hundred and fifty francs.

"By Jove!" cried a voice in English behind him; "and I've been backing that confounded thirty-two in full, instead of on horseback, and have lost every sou."

Blunt turned around and saw a young gentleman, very handsome, very bold looking, and very handsomely dressed.

"We are countrymen, it seems," the gamester remarked, trying to muster up what he could of the ancient affable amenity of Francis Blunt, Esq.

The young gentleman gave a haughty stare, and no direct answer.

"You're in luck, old gentleman," he condescended to observe.

"I am. Why didn't you back my luck? Are you so rare a punter as not to be up to that chance?"

"I wasn't thinking about it. I was intent on my own cursed number, and now I have lost all."

Blunt had withdrawn his winnings at the end of the round, while he conversed with his neighbor, as most experienced gamblers will do, as a measure of precaution, and sometimes even before they use their handkerchief, or take a pinch of snuff, lest an unexpected bleeding at the nose, or even a sudden fit of sneezing or coughing, should render them incapable of watching the chances of the game.

Francis Blunt, Esq., had never, in his most prosperous period, been addicted to giving away money, or even paying it when it was due. "Frank does not like parting with the shiners," was the verdict passed in sporting circles on his disposition to be tenacious of current cash. He would sow his acceptances at three months broadcast, but it was difficult to get a sovereign out of him. It is however, one of the many superstitions of gamblers that luck may be conciliated by giving a piece of gold to a player who has just lost his last stake. The recipient of this bounty should be young, and preferably a woman, but ladies were excluded from Frascati's. Discipline must be preserved even among devils.

"And you have lost all," Blunt said. He had not played for four rounds.

"Not a liard."

The old punter had seven thousand six hundred and fifty francs. He could afford to be liberal. He took five louis from his breast pocket, and placed them in the young man's hand.

"Accept this loan," he said, omitting, not through delicacy, but through avarice, to call it a gift. "When you have won a hundred louis you can return it to me. But I advise you to back my luck."

The young man stared, hesitated, reddened slightly, passed his white fingers through his hair in a confused manner, then held out his hand and took the money.

"I can give it you back presently, you know, old gentleman," he stammered.

Yes, Mr. Edgar Greyfaunt took the money. He reddened, hesitated, stammered; but he took the money. Have you never been told that inveterate gambling has an inevitable tendency to harden the human heart, and to destroy in the gamester every sense of shame? Out of a gaming house Mr. Edgar Greyfaunt would have disdained to touch this shameful old creature's money. He looked like a beggar man. But inside Frascati's, Mr. Grayfaunt was very glad indeed to accept it. He was young yet, you see, but after another year's apprenticeship, even the blush, the stammer, and the hesitation would have disappeared.

Blunt went on playing. He soon forgot all about the person to whom he had been so unwonted a benefactor. Nor did Mr. Greyfaunt preserve a long or a lively remembrance of his benefactor. "I'm not going to back the old rascal's luck," he said, candidly, to himself. "He'll lose his head presently, and be cleaned out." So, as soon as he conveniently could, the grateful Mr. Greyfaunt slipped away with his five louis, and wandered to the trente-et-quarante-table.

At three o'clock that afternoon the broken bankrupt, Francis Blunt, had won fifty thousand francs.

"I'll be a gentleman again," he chuckled to himself. "I wonder where that rascal Constant is. He'd be glad to shave and dress me again, if I paid him the money I owed him. I'll find out my daughter and make a lady of her. I've got fifty thousand francs. That's two thousand pounds. By G— I'll break the bank before I've done with them."

He had been playing without any intermission, save his brief converse with Greyfaunt, since eleven o'clock. After four hours' gaming he felt faint. Stuffing his winnings, which, as his stakes had grown larger, had been gradually converted into notes, into his pocket, he went out to the restaurant attached to the establishment. He swallowed some soup and ate a cutlet, ordered a bottle of champagne, and drank the whole of it; then ordered a bottle of brandy, and drank the better part of that, too. The meat and drink warmed the cockles of his whole heart, and made him feel braver in his rapacious intent.

"I shall win a hundred thousand before eleven o'clock," he muttered. "A hundred, bah! Two hundred thousand. My hand's in. My luck's hot. I wish it was the bones, though, instead of that child's play of roulette."

Toadies suddenly started up around him. Dilapidated raffs, almost as greasy and as ragged as himself, but who, that very morning, had avoided his company as though it had been contagious, came and claimed acquaintance with him. They clapped him on the back and congratulated him. He grinned, and bade them the rather congratulate the luck, since to that alone he was indebted to their society. But he was in a bounteous mood, and treated them plenteously. They would have borrowed money of him, but he had done enough in the way of pecuniary generosity. "As much brandy as you like," he said, "but not a centime."

He rose at about five, remarking that he would have another turn at the tables. He was, that afternoon, the lion at Frascati's, and a crowd followed him with eager eyes. He felt his head swimming and his legs trembling under him. He called for some soda water, but there was none; there was only some insipid eau de Seltz, of which he took a draught, with some brandy. Then, evading his admirers for a moment, he slipped aside into a side room, where the innocent games of chess and draughts—for Frascati's liked to keep up appearances—were supposed to be played, and which was consequently always empty. He drew a card-table to the door, knowing that at least he should have fair warning if attempts were made to open it, and sitting down, proceeded to pull off one of his boots. It was the fellow to the boot which had the hole in it, disclosing the inked stocking. He flattened a thousand franc note down into the toe, and put on the boot again, and rose up with a leer.

"If the worst come to the worst," he thought, "we have this to fall back upon."

By seven o'clock he had won in all a hundred and fifty thousand francs, but he had made at least half a dozen dives into the restaurant, and drunk more brandy. More than once the croupier had to remind him that he had left a bank note, unclaimed on the table. He let money drop and refused to pick it up. He flung about his money recklessly; now on one stake, now on the other. But he kept on winning, winning, winning. He was drunk.

The largest stake allowed at Frascati's was twenty-five thousand francs—a thousand pounds. He put down this sum in twenty-five notes of a thousand on the red. Black turned up, and his twenty-five thousand francs were swept away.

He gave a tipsy yell, and said that he didn't care, and put down twenty-five thousand more, on the same color. Again black turned up, and he had lost fifty thousand francs.

"He has lost his head," whispered the clean-looking old gentleman.

"It is the beginning of the end," the military personage said.

Half an hour afterward, of all winnings, Blunt had just one thousand francs left. The crowd were as absorbed in interest to see him lose, as they had been during the afternoon to see him win. The press around him was enormous. Some mounted on the benches at the back of the saloon to have a better view. He was still the lion of Frascati's, but a lion in the toils, a lion encompassed by the hunters, a lion at bay.

To his drunken memory it suddenly occurred that all his winnings had been made by betting on the numbers. But a long period had elapsed since he had abandoned his faithful thirty-three. He cast his last thousand franc note to a croupier, and told him to put it on "thirty-three."

"En plein ou a cheval—in full or on horseback?" asked the croupier.

"In full; may as well be hung for a sheep as for a lamb," stuttered Blunt, now very far gone.

The gallery were amazed at the desperation of the stake, for he admitted it to be his last. One friendly voice was raised to warn him against his peril.

"Put on five hundred! Cry out five hundred a la mass!" urged the voice, which belonged to a poor broken-down captain of the Grande Armee.

"Won't" mumbled Blunt. "Let it come up as it likes."

"At least put a louis, in case of accident, on zero. Zero hasn't been up for ninety rounds."

"Havn't got a louis left."

"Well, here is one," said the poor broken-down captain. "You're so drunk and so desperate, that something tells me that thirty-three or zero will turn up."

Blunt took the proffered louis, and tried, as steadily as he could, to roll it on end toward the compartment marked zero, which is close to the outer circumference of the wheel, in the middle of the table. But his aim, accurate enough when sober, failed him now. The coin stopped at the compartment marked "four," oscillated, and fell flat.

"For zero?" a croupier said, inquiringly. He was close to the louis, and would have gently propelled it with his rake toward the designated spot; but Blunt, with a screech, forbade him.

"Let it be there," he said. "The devil will take care of his own."

"A thousand francs on thirty-three, and a single louis on zero," whispered the clean old gentleman; "the fellow must be mad. Any way he must lose"

The pillar revolved, the ball whizzed round and stopped. Then the banker called out:

"ZERO"

The rakes gathered in Blunt's thousand franc note and the poor broken down captain's louis. He did not care to ask his debtor when he would repay him. Justice Shallow had perhaps, about as good a chance of being repaid the thousand pounds which Sir John Fallstaff owed him. The poor broken-down captain was a philosopher. All he said was this:

"The imbecile! Why did he not insure on zero as I told him? At least thirty-five louis would have been saved out of the wreck, and some capital would have been left for future operations."

Blunt was too old a hand to fall beneath the table in a fit, to tear his hair, or to beat his breast. He staggered away to the buffet, and asked the waiter to let him have a glass of brandy on credit. The superintendent nodded assent, and they gave him liquor. He had lost so very largely as to be entitled to that trifling pourboire. Frascati had some bowels of compassion.

"Besides," he said, as he drained the glass, "it's only for a little time. I shall pay presently. There's a fellow in the room owes me five louis. Has anybody seen him? A handsome fellow with curly hair."

He had reached that stage of intoxication not uncommon with habitual topers, when an additional glass of liquor rather sobers than stupifies. Blunt felt, for a moment, himself again. The lackeys kept a keen eye upon him to turn him out (now that he was ruined) if he attempted to create a disturbance; but he went very composedly to and fro and up and down, from the roulette to the trente-et-quarante, seeking for the fellow who owed him five louis.

He found the fellow at last. Mr. Edgar Greyfaunt's face was flushed and his eyes were sparkling. A pile of notes and gold was before him. He was winning largely.

"Hallo! old gentleman," he cried, as Blunt came up with pendent lip and bloodshot eye. "Cleaned out, I suppose?"

"Ay!"

"Ah! you backed your luck a little too often. You'd better have been contented with a little. What a lot you were winning, to be sure. Stop! don't I owe you five louis? Here they are. And oblige me by going to another table, and playing by yourself, for if you back *my* luck, it's sure to turn, and I shall lose."

Blunt thrust the money in his pocket, and turned on his heel in dudgeon. The young man's voice and manner seemed to him inexpressibly insolent. He skulked to the roulette table, and changed his five pieces of gold into twenty pieces of five francs each. He wished to protract his agony as long as possible.

He played cautiously, timidly, nervously—eschewing the numbers altogether, waiting sometimes for a dozen rounds before there appeared what he deemed a favorable chance, shifting his paltry stakes, now to red, now to black, now to odd, now to even, now to over, now to under. At one time he had scraped together some sixty or seventy francs; but luck again departed from him, and, as the clock struck ten, he had lost the last of his five louis.

He found out Edgar Greyfaunt again, who, still winning, was absorbed in the game. Blunt jogged his elbow.

"I am cleaned out again," he pleaded, humbly. "When you were, too, I lent you five louis, and those I have had back, and spent. Lend me ten louis now, for Heaven's sake. There is only another hour left to play. Let me have one more chance"

"Go to the deuce!" cried Edgar Greyfaunt, pettishly, as he gathered in a handful of louis he had won.

"Only five louis, then," urged the miserable old man. "Make it five louis, for mercy's sake, and you shall have them back in five minutes. I didn't wait to be asked when I lent you the money."

"The more fool you," Mr. Greyfaunt coolly responded. "Don't bother me! You're making me play all at sixes and sevens. Stop! here's a five franc piece. It will get you a bed and some breakfast in the morning."

The ancient spirit of Francis Blunt, Esquire—the remembrance that he had once been a gentleman—rose for a single moment, and chased away the miasma of misery, the fumes of brandy and tobacco, which hung about him as a mantle. By a mechanical movement, he clutched at the proffered dole, but, lifting his shaking hand, he flung it at the head of Mr. Edgar Greyfaunt, accompanying the act by a storm of fierce invective addressed to that young gentleman.

The beggared gamester was speedily seized round the body by two of the powdered footmen. It was intolerable that the decorous conduct of so important a game as trente-et-quarante should be interrupted by the frenzied violence of this tattered and disreputable person. The entrance of the saloons must be henceforward interdicted to him. Monsieur the Commissary of Police said as much. The commissary came forward, unbuttoned his waistcoat, and showed his tricolored scarf beneath. To the powdered footmen he threw the significant word, "A la porte!" So it was to the door with him. Turn him out! Send him packing! There was some little scuffling and scraping along the floor, and there was some little snarling and sputtering, as he was half dragged, half-pushed through the sumptuous saloons he was to behold never more. A few of the players, turned, looked, shrugged their shoulders, grinned, took snuff, and went on backing the red or the black. They got Blunt out without much difficulty, though he kicked a good deal, and tried to bite one of the lacqueys. They bundled him down stairs, and flung his hat after him; detaining his stick as a lethal weapon capable of working mischief.

"And thank your stars, my brave," remarked the footman who gave him his final shove into the Rue de Richelieu, "that we do not send for the sergents de ville, and have you taken to the nearest post. I think you would be grateful even for a bed at the guard-house."

"Curse you!" cried the wretched old man, gathering up all his sobriety and all his strength. "Curse you and your thieving crew! Take that!"

And he hit out—he had been a bruiser in his youth—and caught the menial heavily under the jaw.

The Frenchman, to whom kicking and caning were tangible entities, but who did not understand fisticuffs, set up a dismal yell; but before he had recovered himself sufficiently to cry "A la garde! a la garde!" Blunt had staggered and was beyond pursuit.

The miserable old fellow was haunted by a vague impression that he had some money about him somewhere; but in what place he tried, desperately, vainly, to remember. He turned out his pockets, and pulling off his hat, searched the lining. But his efforts were fruitless. He began to cry, and was a sorry sight to see.

THE KRUM-MAN.—They are men of Herculean type, a contrast to most savage tribes, who are slim, muscleless, and soft-handed. Strength is the result of regimen. Savages are less muscular, as it has been proved, than we are. But that is owing rather to their indolent life than to an inferior physical organization. We have no ground for supposing that these Krum-men were originally a finer race of men than the other tribes of the coast. They are now the most athletic race in the world. They are Goliaths of strength, as well as of stature. Regular work and a regulated diet can work marvels upon the framework of the savage, and can modify not only an individual, but a race. Every trader takes a number of these for the term of his voyage, which usually lasts two years; and they are also employed in the factories. They are paid from three to five dollars a month, the first month paid in advance, and an agreement made to send them back to their own country, free of expense, as soon as their time is out. Their rations are usually a pint and a half of rice per diem, with meat or fish on Sundays. Sometimes they have a daily allowance of trade-rum as well.

The men-of-war are supplied from a Kru colony at Sierre Leone with these men, who receive the pay and rations of common seamen. South of the Congo their place is taken by the Cabinda tribe, who are neither so able nor so willing as the Kru. They are such rank pilferers that they will upset your boat in a surf, save your life with one hand, and pick your pocket with the other; for they are as much at home in water as on land, and may be classed among the amphibious animals. They are gluttons and drunkards, but also faithful, hard-working, and well-behaved, when not too kindly treated. Then the low nature displays itself, and insolence ensues. The old maxim, slightly altered:

A Kru-man, a dog, and a walnut tree,
The more you beat them, the better they be—

applies well enough when the punishment is really deserved.—*Winwood Reade.*

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.—For the matter of high prices, let it not be so much as named among us. So far as it is the result of greed it is to be denounced and resisted. I sincerely hope that every man who has added one iota to his country's perplexity that he might fill his own pockets, will find his gains to be as rottenness in his bones. But as one of the hardships of the war, high prices are to be nothing accounted of. Suppose sugar is thirty cents a pound, molasses a dollar a gallon, beef sold by the square inch, cotton cloth sixty cents a yard, and gold at two-hundred and eighty. How long has it been since a man's life consisted in the abundance of sweets which he could swallow. If sugar is three times as high as it used to be, use one third as much of it, and the equilibrium is at once restored. Even at that you will probably have as much as the soldiers have. If St. Paul would agree to eat no meat while the world standeth, lest he make his brother to offend, cannot Christian men and women forego beef steak for a year or two or three or twenty, that a nation perish not? If cambric and linen are expensive, are we all princes and princesses that we must have twelve dozen of everything, the wardrobe through? Pull out the bureau drawers and use their contents unflinchingly, regardless of the future, where the honor of now is imperative. Dive into the old linings with scissors and needle, and gar and auld claes look amaist as weel's the new. Ask for black buttons at the shops and then see what an inexhaustible mine of black buttons your old boots at home are, and walk away without purchasing, at a clear gain of forty-two cents. Make your loaf cake of dried apples and molasses, and affirm resolutely that nobody could tell the difference till people are silenced if not convinced! Economy can be made as interesting as a mathematical problem, and as merry as a July picnic. And having economized carefully and successfully, consider that the pleasure and privilege of it are enough for your share, and send the money saved to the relief of wounded soldiers, or to the assistance of the freed people. It may be said that this does not take into account the reallay poor people; but so far as I have observed, the fearful looking for is not among the really poor people. It is not they who are threatened with absolute want, but they who fear a curtailment of luxuries, a diminution of dividends, an increase of expenditure, who have the most anxiety.—*Gail Hamilton.*

BROADWAY MILLS,

Corner Tenth & Broadway sts.,

Near L. & N. R. R. Depot,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHEAT—WHEAT WANTED AT THE HIGHEST market price. Flour and Offal always on hand, and orders for delivery or shipment of either promptly attended to.

SAM'L A. MILLER, Proprietor.

au3 d1m&w3m

COFFEE—1,500 bags fair to prime Rio Coffee for sale by [jy4 d15] H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

SUNDRIES—
50 bbls Vinegar;
25 bbls Table Salt (in small bags);
100 casks Soda;
75 boxes " (in 1 lb papers);
150 boxes Starch;
50 " Cove Oysters (in 1 and 2 lb cans);
75 " Essence Coffee;
75 " Wash-boards;
190 " Buckets;
40 nests Tubs;
150 kegs Tar;
75 boxes assorted Candy;
50 coils Hemp Rope;
10 bags Pepper;
5 " Spice;
200 bdls Wrapping Paper;
500 lbs Wrapping Twine;
In store and for sale by
JNO. B. GHEENS & BRO.,
Successors to M. Halbert & Co.
jy25

150 BBLS EXTRA WHISKEY;
75 bbls copper distilled do;
50 bbls old Bourbon do;
50 bbls old Rye do;
In store and for sale by
a8 JNO. B. GHEENS & BRO.

3 BBLS APPLE BRANDY;
2 bbls extra fine Apple do;
3 bbls Peach do;
In store and for sale by
a8 JNO. B. GHEENS & BRO.

10 CASKS PORT WINE;
15 do Madeira do;
10 bbls Muscat do;
20 bbls Malaga do;
15 bbls Ginger do;
In store and for sale by
a8 JNO. B. GHEENS & BRO.

A FEW BBLS CRAB CIDER in store and for sale by [jy28] J SMITH SPEED.

MILITARY.

Lieut. Col. Louis Humphreys, Medical Inspector, U. S. A. Office on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

Geo. G. Shumard, Surgeon U. S. Vols., Medical Director District of Kentucky; office on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

CLAY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Branch A, corner Ninth and Broadway.
Branch B, corner Fifteenth and Main.
Branch C, Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut.
Branch D, corner of Brook and Broadway (Officers').
Alexander T. Watson, U. S. Vols., in charge. Assistants—G. E. Witham, Thos. W. Colescott, John E. Crowe, Abram V. Brewer, B. F. Grant, Fred. C. Leber, Wm. H. Way, James A. Dougherty, John A. Brady.

ERUPTIVE HOSPITAL.

Branch No. 1, on Bardstown road, beyond old tollgate (Small Pox).
Branch No. 2, Griffin House, 3½ miles out on Newburg road.
Branch No. 3, Johnson House, between Bardstown and Newburg roads (Erysipelas).
Branch No. 4, Caza House, on Newburg road (Measles).
A. C. Swartzwelder, Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge. Assistants—W. A. Gordon, John L. Bryan, Nelson B. Morris, R. A. Bell.
Brown General Hospital, on hill east of Park Barracks, Third street. Bioncowe E. Fryer, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge. Assistants—John A. Janne, W. T. Kirk, John A. Octerlony, Turner Anderson, Lewis S. J. Gessner, Chas. A. Fisher, F. A. Tuttle.
Totten General Hospital, head of Broadway, near Cave Hill. Francis Green, Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge. Assistants—Albert H. Hoy, P. S. Shields.

JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA.

Jefferson General Hospital, one mile above Jeffersonville, Indiana. M. Goldsmith, Surgeon United States Volunteers in charge. Assistants—H. P. Matthewson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, H. F. McNary, Thomas C. Mercer, John G. Harvey, W. W. Goodwin, Moses N. Elrod, C. K. Kendree, D. A. Seymour, Moses D. Wilson, Henry Rockwell, James White, G. W. Bligh, H. H. Banks, J. M. Chapman, E. H. Sands.
Joe Holt Hospital, one mile below Jeffersonville, Indiana. William T. Okie, Assistant Surgeon United States Army in charge. Assistant—Rudolph Wirth.
Hospital No. 18. Jacob Bradley, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

Thos. W. Fry, Surgeon U. S. V., Superintendent of Hospitals. Office—De Pauw House, Main street.
Hospital No. 4, corner of Eighth and Main streets. S. J. Alexander, A. A. Surgeon in charge. Assistants—John Sloan, John M. Reily, and H. O. Hill, A. A. Surgeons, U. S. A.
Hospital No. 5, old Tabler House, Main street. Wm. A. Clapp, A. A. Surgeon U. S. V., in charge. Assistants—A. A. Surgeon S. H. Boone, U. S. A.
Hospital No. 6, corner of Seventh and Elm streets. E. S. Crosier, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A., in charge. Assistants—Samuel Reid, W. H. Sinex, J. P. Clement, D. B. Willson, A. A. Surgeons U. S. A.
Hospital No. 8, Scott & Brindley's Buildings, Main street. A. S. Green, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge. Assistant—A. A. Surgeon J. B. McDonald, U. S. A.
Hospital No. 11 (colored), Oak street, near railroad depot. B. Benet, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.
Wood Hospital, Vincennes street. Henry Glasspoole, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge. Assistant—H. Moore, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A.
Ohio General Hospital (floating). Donald McLane, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge. Assistants—W. H. Eldridge, P. S. Shields, and Wm. Cooper, A. A. Surgeons U. S. A.

INSURANCE.

SAINT LOUIS Mutual LIFE INSURANCE CO,

Of St. Louis, Mo.

Capital Stock, as an original basis, $100,000

Assets, July 1st, 1864, - $323,056 66

DIVIDEND {Declared to Policy Holders January 1st, 1864.} 40 pr ct.

The following, showing the entire amount of losses incurred and promptly paid by this company since its organization, January, 1858, gives ample evidence of the care and prudence exercised in the selection of its risks, and its assets also show its complete success, and that Western men and Western institutions are as fully reliable and quite as safe as those of the East or North. We issue Life Policies in all the forms to be obtained in any Company:

LOSSES in 6½ years only - - $21,500

Where is there a Company that can make a better showing?

Dividends to Policy-holders declared annually on the first of January (this year 40 PER CENT), besides ample reserve fund for Re-insurance.

DIRECTORS.

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BERNARD PRATTE.
SAMUEL WILLI.
ROBT. M. FUNKHOUSER, Funkhouser & Burnett.
CHAS. H. PECK, President Pilot Knob Iron Co.
ROBT. K. WOODS, Cashier Merchants Bank.
JULES VALLE, Chouteau, Harrison, & Valle.
GEO. R. ROBINSON, Robinson & Garrard.
CHAS. W. McCORD, McCord & Co., Machinists.
JOHN F. THORNTON, Thornton & Pierce.
ISAAC P. STURGEON, President North Mo. Railroad
JOHN HOGAN.
HENRY OVERSTOLZ, Overstolz, Wagner, & Co., Lumber Dealers.
NICH SCHAEFFER, Nicholas Schaeffer & Co., Star Candle Factory.
WILLIAM T. GAY, Gay, Hanenkamp, & Edwards.
FRANCIS BEEHLER, Upholsterer.
DAVID KEITH, Keith & Woods, Booksellers and Stationers.
B. P. HANENKAMP, President Bank of St. Louis.
ISAAC W. MITCHELL.
D. A. JANUARY, D. A. January & Co., Grocers and Commission Merchants.
WM. J. LEWIS, Lewis & Bro., Tobacconists.

OFFICERS.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.
JAMES H. LUCAS, Vice-President.
WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.
WM. N. BENTON, General Agent.
DR. JOHN T. HODGEN, Examining Physician.
LACKLAND, CLINE, & JAMISON, Legal Advisers

LOCAL BOARD OF REFERENCE.

H. D. NEWCOMB & CO.
HUNT, MORTON, & CO.
NOCK, WICKS, & CO.
STURGEON, CLEMENTS, & CO.
JAMES TRABUE & CO.
J. VON BORRIES & CO.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

DR. LEWIS ROGERS. DR. JOHN THURSTON.

J. L. JENNINGS, M. D., Special Agent.

Louisville Agent's Office No. 12 New Bank Building, corner Main and Sixth streets, Louisville, Ky. [j19 dtf]

Franklin Insurance Company,

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 4, 1864.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION OF a President and twelve Directors, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES TRABUE, President.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Garvin,	Wm. Gay,
H. D. Newcomb,	Geo. W. Morris,
J. S. Lithgow,	John White,
Wm. Hughes,	J. P. Torbitt,
W. Geo. Anderson,	Wm. J. Anderson,
John Ferguson, Jr.,	James S. Phelps.

S. A. BROWINSKI, Secretary.

This Company continues to do a general Marine and Fire Insurance Business at its office, corner of Main and Bullitt streets, over Citizens' Bank, immediately opposite its former location.

The Marine Business is done on the mutual principle. [a5 dtf]

Proposals for Loan.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15th on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15th, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give applicants to all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

jy30 d1m

Astrology and Alchymy.

ALL THOSE DESIROUS OF HAVING THEIR future unveiled may be gratified by applying by letter, enclosing five dollars with a lock of their hair, also giving a description of their appearance, color of their eyes, and when and where born. They may also obtain for the sum of twenty five dollars a receipt for the preservation of their youthful appearance until the most advanced period of life.

Direct all communications to

GONSALVO GARCIA,
Owensboro, Daviess co., Ky.

a2 d1m*

NOTICE.

I WOULD INFORM DEALERS IN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO in the city and at a distance that I am prepared at any time to serve them in this department, and shall be pleased to wait upon them with samples of anything this market affords at lowest figures obtainable and at short notice.

A. B. DEAN,
Tobacco and General Commission Merchant,
jy18 d1m 106 Main st., above the Galt House.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOUISVILLE, July 15, 1864.

THE POLICY-HOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company on the 2d July, 1864, it was ordered that a call of ten per cent be made on the stock notes to pay losses recently sustained.

Prompt attention to this notice is indispensably necessary.

D. McNAUGHTON,
jy15 dtf Secretary.

SACKING TWINE.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ASSORTED Sacking Twine just received and for sale low to close by [jy12 d30] McFERRAN & MENEFEE.

SEAMLESS BAGS—200 bales assorted brands two-bushel Grain Bags in store and for sale by
GEO. C. HUNTER,
jy9 d1m Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

50 BBLS, 150 HALF BBLS, AND 100 KEGS GOLDEN SIRUP in store and for sale by
jy26 d10 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

REAL ESTATE.

Frame House for Sale & Lot for Lease.

A LOT, 26¼ FEET FRONT BY 105 FEET deep, on south side of Main street, 26¼ feet west of First street, for lease for ten years. Frame house on same for sale.

G. T. BERGMAN,
South side of Jefferson st.,
jy21 dtf between Fourth and Fifth.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A JUDGMENT OF THE NELSON Circuit Court, rendered at the March term, 1864, in the case of W. W. Metcalfe, Thomas H. Crosier, &c., against the Bardstown and Louisville Railroad Company, I will, as Commissioner of said Court, lease or sell the property of said Railroad Company, as set out in the pleadings and judgment. The leasing or sale to be made at the Court-House in Bardstown, on Monday, the 8th day of August next (being County Court day.)

The entire road property, franchises, &c., will be first offered for lease to the person or persons who will take the same for the shortest term of years, and give bond with sufficient security, conditioned to pay the plaintiffs the sums as adjudged to be now due, within six months from the day of leasing, and to pay the semi-annual interest on the mortgage bonds as the same may fall due, and pay the principal debt of $30,000 also when it falls due, and also to keep in good repair the road, cars, and other property not consumable by use, such as fuel, oil, &c., and return the road property in such condition as it now is. A lien to be retained on the term to secure the performance of the lease.

If the judgment cannot be made a lease of the said road property, franchises, &c., for a term of years, upon the terms above indicated, then the same will be sold absolutely to the highest bidder; the purchaser to give bond, with sufficient security, conditioned to pay the amounts decreed as due, within six months from the day of sale, bearing interest, and having the force of judgment; and to pay the accruing instalments of interest as the same fall due upon the mortgage debt; and finally to pay also the $30,000 principal upon the falling due thereof, to-wit, January 1st, 1870. Lien to be retained upon the entire property, &c., to secure the rights of the parties.

The amount of this decree due and to become due will not exceed $39,000, whereas the iron upon the road-bed alone is estimated by competent judges to be now worth $80,000. The commissioner therefore feels fully justified in assuring the public that this is one of the very best chances for profitable investments that can any where be found.

JAMES WOOD, S. N. C.,
Commissioner.

Bardstown, April 9, 1864. jy19 d30

For Sale.

A TRACT OF 200 ACRES, WELL TIMBERED, situated between the Nashville Railroad and the Preston street or Flat Lick Turnpike road, six miles from the city limits. Inquire of

G. T. BERGMANN,
jy6 dtf South side Jefferson st., bet. Fourth & Fifth

WM. H. DUNGAN. WM. JENNINGS.

DUNGAN & JENNINGS

(SUCCESSORS TO W. H. DUNGAN),

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,

No. 419 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth & Fifth, up stairs,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES—
Glazebrook, Bro., & Co., Louisville, Ky.
Hall & Harris, " "
Lewis & Bro., New Albany, Ind.
W. H. Fry, Esq., Madison, "
McKerman & Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind.
Hon. V. B. Horton, Pomeroy, Ohio.
Hon. J. F. Fisk, Covington, Ky.
S. W. Pomeroy, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
L. F. Potter, Esq., " "
F. M. Finch, Esq., Franklin, Ind. jy8 dim

For Sale.

A STOCK FARM OF 1,090 ACRES, IN White co., Ind.—200 acres fenced—frame house of six rooms—stable—young orchard—all rich prairie—half blue grass—2½ miles from R. R. Depot and 12 from Lafayette. Good neighborhood. Price $20 per acre cash, or $25 half cash and balance in ten equal annual payments, with 6 per cent. For further particulars address

M. W. STILLWELL,
jy11 d1m&w3* Indianapolis, Ind.

For Sale.

AN ENGINE OF 12-INCH DIAMETER OF CYLinder and of 24-inch stroke, mounted on a substantial cast iron bed-frame, having double slide valve, Judson governor valve, with main shaft and fly-wheel 10 feet diameter and one 5-foot pulley 16 inches face. Also pump pulleys and shaft and all necessary piping to connect engine, boiler, and pump. Also two Boilers, 26 feet long, 40 inch diameter, with double flues 14-inch diameter. The Engine is as good as new, having been in use four months only, and is of the best make. The Boilers are also in an excellent condition. Inquire at Messrs. Ainslie & Cochran's, Louisville, Ky. [apr5 dtf]

For Sale.

A PAIR OF STEAM ENGINES, in good order and all complete, size 4 feet stroke, 20 inches diameter. Apply at Louisville Paper Mill.

A. V. DUPONT & CO.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1864, TRAINS will leave the Depot, corner of Ninth and Broadway—

5 A. M. THROUGH FREIGHT for Nashville daily.
7 A. M. MAIL AND PASSENGER Train for Nashville, Bowling Green, and Clarksville daily.
1:30 A. M. EXPRESS PASSENGER Train for Lebanon, Perryville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Campbellsville, and Columbia daily (except Sunday).
4 P. M. ACCOMMODATION Train for Bardstown daily (except Sunday).
7 P. M. PASSENGER Train for Nashville daily.
7 P. M. THROUGH FREIGHT for Nashville daily.

a29 B. MARSHEL, Sup't Transportation.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, March 26, 1864,

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES DAILY (EXCEPT Sunday) at 5:25 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview. Leaves Lexington at 2:30 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations) leaves Louisville at 4:30 P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:09 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:50 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).

jan9 dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY TRAINS

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE, OPPOSITE LOUISville, as follows:

2:25 P. M. Daily (except Sundays), making direct connections as follows:

AT SEYMOUR:

For Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c.

AT INDIANAPOLIS:

For Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington City, and all points East and Northeast.

For Chicago, Detroit, and all points in the North and Northwest.

For Cairo, St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, St. Joseph, &c.

9:00 P. M. Daily (Saturdays excepted), making direct connections as follows:

AT INDIANAPOLIS:

For all Eastern and Northeastern cities.
For Toledo, Detroit, &c.
For Chicago and Northwestern and Western cities.

Passengers by taking this route avoid a disagreeable and dusty OMNIBUS RIDE of FIVE MILES.

This route is 60 MILES SHORTER, and passengers save 12 HOURS in time over any and all other routes to Chicago and the Northwest.

THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE TO EASTERN CITIES.

Passengers should EXAMINE THEIR TICKETS CAREFULLY to see that they read "JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD."

Any information can be obtained or Tickets purchased at the office of the Company, SOUTHEAST corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky., and at the R. R. Depot, Jeffersonville.

Fare always as low as by any other route.

JAMES FERRIES,
a15 General Ticket Agent.

MEDICAL.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT

IS THE

BEST REMEDY KNOWN

FOR ALL

Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Sea Sickness, &c.

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, the Great Chemist, says: "I know its composition, and have no doubt it will prove most beneficial in those complaints for which it is recommended."

DR. THOMAS BOYD says: "I strongly commend it to the notice of the public."

DR. EDWARD G. LUDLOW says: "I can with confidence recommend it."

DR. GEO. T. DEXTER says: "In Flatulency, Heartburn, Costiveness, Sick Headache, &c., the SELTZER APERIENT in my hands has proved indeed a valuable remedy."

For other testimonials see pamphlet with each bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
TARRANT & CO.
278 *Greenwich street, New York.*
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

o10 deoly

CATARRH! CATARRH!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY—a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter.

The symptoms of Catarrh, as they generally appear, are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterward becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.

By the aid of the Liquid Catarrh Remedy all these symptoms can be effectually removed.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy $2—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions, sent by express. Sold by all Druggists.

Office—138 S. Clark, corner Monroe street.

Address DR. D. H. SEELYE,
d16 dly P. O. Box 4,261, Chicago, Ill.

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?

THAT IS THE QUESTION.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND MEDICINE have determined, regardless of expense, to issue free (for the benefit of suffering humanity) FOUR of their most interesting and instructive Lectures on Marriage and its disqualifications, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Loss of Energy and Vital Power, the Great Social Evil, and those maladies which result from youthful follies, excesses of maturity, or ignorance of Physiology and Nature's Law.

These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded free, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine, 618 Broadway, New York. [aug3dly]

Wanted.

WE WISH TO BUY 1,000 AGED MULES and 1,000 CAVALRY and ARTILLERY HORSES.

MILLER, LEONARD, & CO.,
april2 dtf Market, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Window-Shades and Hollands.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT
WM. F. WOOD'S,
j24 dtf Wall-Paper Store, Third st., above Main.

CLOTHING.

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between C. G. JONES and C. A. GRAVES in the Wholesale Clothing business, under the firm of C. G. JONES & CO., was, on the 1st July, dissolved by mutual consent, and C. G. Jones is authorized to settle up the business of said firm.

C. G. JONES,
C. A. GRAVES.

Copartnership.

C. G. JONES AND P. H. TAPP HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for transacting the WHOLESALE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS business under the firm of JONES & TAPP. July 1, 1864.

C. G. JONES. P. H. TAPP.

JONES & TAPP,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

FINE CLOTHING

AND

Furnishing Goods,

SIXTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

We respectfully invite merchants to give our stock an examination before buying. [jy29]

S. HOUSMAN & CO.,

No. 257 Broadway, NEW YORK,

IMPORTERS OF

Men's and Ladies Gloves,
German and English Hosiery,
Men's Furnishing Goods,
Laces and Dress Trimmings,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE

WHOLESALE TRADE.

jy11 d2m*

GROCERIES.

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 702, northwest corner Seventh and Main sts.,
m19 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. W. MITCHELL, Late Mitchell & Dean. VERE P. ARMSTRONG.

MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG

No. 322 Main st., between Second and Third,

Provision & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PORK, BACON, LARD, STAGG Hams, Flour, Alcohol, Cologne Spirits, pure Copper and Bourbon Whisky; agents for the sale of the celebrated Willow Run Bourbon Whisky. [d3m]

B. H. FIELD (Late of Bullitt co.). J. R. DUPUY, Commonwealth's Attorney (Late of Shelby co.).

FIELD & DUPUY,

Attorneys at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—No. 5 Hamilton Buildings, corner Sixth and Main streets.

Will practice Law in the State and Federal Courts held in the city of Louisville and in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Mr. Dupuy will also regularly attend the Courts of Oldham, Shelby, and Spencer counties, and Messrs. Field & Dupuy those in Bullitt county. [j30 d1m]

REMOVAL.

STANCLIFF & VOGDES,

Architects,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE to Hamilton & Bro.'s Bank Buildings, corner Sixth and Main streets.

Drawings, Specifications, &c., made for Buildings of every description. [jy3 d1m]

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM

AND

PENSION AGENCY,

Established by the United States Sanitary Commission.

SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES ASSISTED in the collection of Pensions, Pay, and Bounty without charge to the claimants.

Office—In second story, front room, over the Warehouse of the Commission on Fifth street, between Main and Market streets.

R. S. THARIN,
a4 dtf Attorney for the U. S. S. C.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—In Drawing of May 28, No. 24,271 drew $100,000, No. 17,459 drew $50,000, No. 58,023 drew $25,000, No. 11,562 drew $10,000, No. 21,916 drew $5,000 60 per cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
j3 d3m 16 Wall st., New York.

AN INDIAN'S REMEDY.

CLEANSING AND TONIC BITTERS.

R. A. SHRADER, No. 710 MARKET STREET, north side, a few doors above Brook, is the proprietor and manufacturer of the "PERFILLEBATING BITTERS," an Indian Remedy, that, for the cure of all affections of the Kidneys and Liver, Dropsy, Secondary Syphilis, or ordinary Cutis Eruptions, and as a general Purifier of the Blood, is unsurpassed. This Bitters has effected many permanent cures in the most obstinate and long-standing cases that had baffled medical treatment until they were pronounced hopeless. Those afflicted would do well to try this superior remedy. Mr. Shrader can show the recommendations and certificates of well-known citizens who have been relieved and cured by its use.

Call and get it and try it. There is no mistake about it. It is a sovereign remedy in diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood. [j1 d3m]

MILK SICKNESS CURED.

Its Cause and a Specific Antidote Discovered—Warranted Effectual in Every Case.

DR. SELMAN'S TREATISE ON MILK SICKNESS.—This is one of the most important medical discoveries of the age. Milk Sickness has been a terror to the inhabitants of the Northwest for the last century. Every family should now provide themselves with this valuable work at once. Price $2. Sent by mail upon receipt of the price. Address

j13 dtf* DR. A. G. SELMAN, Indianapolis, Ind.

5,000 GRAIN SACKS FOR SALE.

SOMETHING NEW.—We have just received in store a very fine article of SEAMLESS HEMP GRAIN SACKS, manufactured from the best Kentucky hemp.

We ask the attention of all persons interested in the grain business to this article as being by far the cheapest and most durable sack now made.

jy12 d30 McFERRAN & MENEFEE.

COPPER WHISKEY.

A FINE STOCK OF BEST BRANDS OF KENtucky Copper Whiskey.

jy12 d30 McFERRAN & MENEFEE.

JOHN E. CARR. DANIEL RYAN.

CARR & RYAN,

PRACTICAL

Gas and Steam Fitters,

AND

PLUMBERS.

Medical College Building, corner Fifth and Green,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WATER PIPES, HYDRANTS, HOSE, BATH-Tubs, Shower Baths, Water Closets, Wash Stands, Force and Lift Pumps for Wells and Cisterns, Sheet Lead, Lead and Iron Pipe. Fine assortment of Gas Fixtures, Brass Work and Steam Valves.

Jobbing promptly attended to. [m23 dtf]

WM. T. BARTLEY,

Cotton Factor

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

mar11 d6m

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

AND OFFICE OF

Louisville Paper Mill,

A. V. DUPONT & CO,
409 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

CLAIRVOYANCE.

MRS. ANNA DeFOE, the widely-known Clairvoyant, may be consulted upon any subject of life that enlists the *sympathies of the mind.* She returns prompt and correct answers to all questions respecting Absent Friends, Business, Marriages, Disease, Misfortunes, or any Subject of Personal Doubt.

No letter will be noticed except it contains $1. State questions distinctly, and address

MRS. ANNA DeFOE,
a28 d3m* Box 1,015, Louisville, Ky.

SWORDS,
SASHES,
PISTOLS,
CARBINES, and
AMMUNITION,

AT WHOLESALE. B. KITTREDGE & CO.,
f9 d6m Cincinnati, Ohio.

TWINE—TWINE—TWINE.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF BALING TWINE just in store and for sale by
jy12 d30 McFERRAN & MENEFEE.

O. K. KING & CO.,

TOBACCO AND COTTON FACTORS.

No. 24 Broad st., NEW YORK.

Advances will be made on shipments to above house by A. O. & Jno. S. Brannin, No. 204 Second street, Louisville. [m5 d3m]

F. H. GIBSON,

Broadway Drug Store,

CORNER FOURTH AND BROADWAY,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES, CHEMICALS and Drugs, choice toilet and fancy articles, fine Liquors and Wines for medical purposes, extra fine Cigars, chewing and smoking Tobacco, superior Extracts for handkerchiefs, Colognes, Soaps, Stationery, family articles, &c. [j8 ly]

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

AND

Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

The Great Strengthening

TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more cures, have and do give better satisfaction, have more testimony, have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any

Other Article in the Market!

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay $1,000 to any one that will produce a certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits

REMEMBER

THAT

THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO

Rum or Whiskey, and Can't make Drunkards,

But is the Best Tonic

IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to use them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON:

Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth below Coates street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON:

Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON:

Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON:

Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure, thus of my own accord to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON:

Dear Sir—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

DR. C. M. JACKSON:

Respected Sir—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles. Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00
Small Size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,

Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. [a5 eod&weowly—my]